The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable — without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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Letter from France.

PARIS.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—We have been worn out with our efforts at sight seeing. Magnificence is stamped on every work of man, but it is too much for nature to enjoy. The outer world overpowers; the senses are no longer "the windows of the soul"—they are the soul itself; the heart lies still—its echoes are silent. While the soul is crowded, crammed, its fountains of thought cannot play—its chambers of imagery are darkened by the glare without; there is no time for thought; the one idea is to have power to enjoy. I am wearied with the gorgeous displays of art unconnected with moral beauty. There are no homes in France. A congregated multitude seek pleasure, and the "*powers that be*" provide it. The wise man said of laughter, "it is mad; and of mirth, what doth it?" Pleasure here is a business, not a relaxation. But worse than this, pleasure is a deity, and all is sacrificed that would deprive it of enjoyment. I feel more than ever that happiness is the enjoyment of moral nature; pleasure, of physical. Nature has her centre and her circles, her culminating point, and her diverging lines; the soul, alone with God, the inner temple of family life, the outer temple of social life, the porch or world of busy life—each with its vail to hide its sacred character, and preserve its atmosphere. Build around this structure a brilliant wall—hang it with rich trappings, with glittering jewels, and then let it press inward on nature's fabric, and break it down—tear aside her curtains, lay low her rare constructions, open her inner closets to the gaze of the idle multitude, and where is man's happiness? God has made man upright, but he has sought out many inventions, and when nature's beautiful aspect is destroyed, the spirit weeps over the ruin, and plunges into death, because he has murdered life.

Such are the reflections that Paris suggests to me. I gaze, and am excited. I reflect, and am saddened. But enough of moral reflections, which are out of place in these superb rooms, looking into the bright garden of the Tuilleries, so sumptuous that even my bed curtains are of white silk. I long for Switzerland. I want to see those towering Alps, and hear of preparations for departure with delight. We have engaged our couriers, and are to leave very soon. How many events have been crowded into this little visit! We live a month in a day, and prolong life by travel. How different are my feelings compared with those when I left England, and yet I am in *Paris*—a city whose very name breathes forth enchantment, and several of our party are in a full tide of enjoyment, while I am full of reflection, and long to teach these people how to be happy.

We left Paris on the 2d, a beautiful, bright day, and at the first stopping place I found my friend ——, of Hampton Court, proceeding on his way to the Tyrol. The cars were filled with English—some for the German baths, others for Switzerland—each provided with fishing or shooting tackle. Quiet and rational in their enjoyments, the English carry *home* with them, wherever they go, the portfolio of well filled drawings; the books and periodicals that surround them all speak loudly of their taste and cultivation, and call forth your interest. We passed through a fertile country, resembling the valley of the Mohawk in richness of cultivation. The fields were waving with a golden harvest. We traversed the fertile provinces of Picardy and French Flanders—the fields covered with every species of grain: green oats, golden wheat, wide leafed potato and white barley; the little cottages peeping above the shady orchard, and the windmill, with its white wings beating the air, completed the rural beauty of the landscape. The fields and meadows around are especially fine, and form one continued plain of wheat and hay. Approaching "Mons," we could realize the fertility of the Netherlands. Perched on an eminence, the city commands the surrounding districts, and is the granary of the thousand farms that lie at its feet. The high embankments surrounding "Mons" are armed with most threatening cannon, and bid defiance to the beseiger; but in addition to this strong rampart, the surrounding country forms so perfect a plain, and is so intersected by the beautiful river and canals that in an instant it can be turned into one vast lake, cutting off all access to the city, which now forms the capital of Hamoult. A castle built here by the Emperor Julius Cæsar, during his campaign against the Gauls, gave birth to this place. The best view of the city seems to be that taken a short distance off, on the railroad to Brussels. Its towers and spires beautifully relieve the flat country which extends for miles around.

Our passports were examined before we could leave the territory of France, and the Belgian officers took us under their care. Now we approached the forest which extends to the battle field of Waterloo. No doubt it served as a stronghold for one army, and a shelter for the flagging troops of the unfortunate though more skillful Napoleon. Waterloo was truly a field on which the Providence of God proved that the wisdom of man was foolishness. "He exalteth the humble, and layeth low the proud." The town of Braine le Counti is a station on the road to Brussels, and as I looked upon its thousand roofs, and read from my guide-book that Count Baldwin had purchased it from the monks of St. Warden, at "Mons," the grandeur and wealth of these feudal lands appeared no romance, yet they whom man could not humble, time has laid low. We reached Brussels about five, and found delightful rooms in a most excellent hotel; are full of expectation of what we are to see. Here is the country of Van Eyck, Reubens, and Vandyke. What enjoyment to see the works of an artist in his own native place. One can hardly judge of his talents any where else. In my next I will hope to tell you of Brussels, and all that we find to interest us

Adieu, yours, —— ——

THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING.

TUNE—*The Golden Rule.*

From busy toil and heavy care
We turn the weary mind,
And in the place of noontide prayer
Our sanctuary find.
The midday hour, the noontide hour,
It is the hour of prayer;
Our souls receive renewing power,
For Jesus meets us there.

The voice that stilled the stormy waves
On distant Galilee,
Speaks once again, and at the sound
Retires another sea.
The midday hour, etc.

The restless waves of care and strife
Obey the mighty voice;
Peace broods the quiet waters o'er,
And all our souls rejoice.
The midday hour, etc.

These heaven-bright hours too soon are past;
Grant, Lord, this greater boon:
A place where worship never ends,
Nor night succeeds to noon.
The midday hour, etc.

Lucius Hart.

A Good Day's Work.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'I've done one good day's work, if I never do another,' said Mr. Barlow, rubbing his hands together briskly, and with the air of a man who felt very much pleased with himself.

'And so have I.' Mrs. Barlow's voice was in a lower tone, and less exultant yet indicative of a spirit at peace with itself.

'Let us compare notes,' said Mr. Barlow, in the confident manner of one who knows that triumph will be on his side, 'and see which has done the best day's work.'

'You of course,' returned the gentle hearted wife.

'We shall see. Let the history of your day's doings precede mine.'

'No,' said Mrs. Barlow, 'you shall give the first experience.'

'Very well.' And full of his subject, Mr. Barlow began:

'You remember the debt of Warfield, about which I spoke a few days ago?'

'Yes.'

'I considered it desperate—would have sold out my interest at thirty cents on the doller when I left home this morning. Now the whole claim is secure. I had to scheme a little. It was a sharp practice. But the thing is done. I don't believe that another creditor of Warfield's will get a third of his claim.'

'The next operation,' continued Mr. Barlow, 'I consider quite as good. About a year ago I took fifty acres of land in Erie county, for debt, at a valuation of five dollars an acre. I sold it to-day for ten. I don't think the man knew just what he was buying. He called to see me about it, and I asked ten dollars an acre at a venture, when he promptly laid down one hundred dollars to bind the bargain. If I should never see him again, I am all right. This is transaction number two. Number three is as pleasant to remember. I sold a lot of goods almost a year out of date, to a young country merchant, for cash. He thinks he has a bargain; and perhaps he has; but I would have let them go at any time during the past six months at a loss of thirty per cent., and thought the sale a desirable one.'

'Now, there is my good day's work Jenny, and it is one to be proud of. I take some credit to myself for being, upon the whole, a pretty bright sort of a man, and bound to go through. Let us have your story now.'

The face of Mrs. Barlow flushed slightly.—Her husband waited for a few moments, and then said:

'Let us hear of the yards of stiching, and the piles of good things made——'

'No—nothing of that,' answered Mrs. Barlow, with a slight veil of feeling covering her pleasant face. 'I had another meaning when I spoke of having accomplished a good day's work, and now as my doings will bear no comparison with yours, I think of declining their rehearsal.'

'A bargain is a bargain, Jenny,' said Mr. Barlow. 'Word keeping is a cardinal virtue. So let your story be told. You have done a good day's work in your own estimation, for you said so. Go on. I am all attention.'

Mrs. Barlow still hesitated. But, after a little more urging, she began her story of a good day's work. Her voice was a little subdued, and there was an evident shrinking from the subject about which she felt constrained to speak.

'I resolved last night,' said she, 'after passing some hours of self-examination and self-upbraidings, that I would, for one day, try to possess my soul in patience. And this day has been my trial day. Shall I go on?'

Mrs. Barlow looked up with a timid, half-bashful air at her husband. She did not meet his eyes, for he had turned partly away.

'Yes, dear Jenny go on.' The husband's buoyancy of tone was gone. In its place was something tender and pensive.

'Little Eddy was unusually fretful this morning, as you will remember. He seemed perverse, I thought—cross, as we call it. I was tempted to speak harshly two or three times; but remembering good resolutions, I put on the armor of patience, and never let him hear a tone. Dear little fellow! When I went to wash him, after breakfast, I found just behind one of his ears a small, inflamed boil.—It has made him slightly feverish and worrisome all day. Oh, wasn't I glad that patience had ruled my spirit!

'After you went away to the store, Mary got into one of her perverse humors. She didn't want to go to school to begin with; then she couldn't find her slate; and then her shoe pinched erh. I felt very much annoyed; but recalling my good resolution, I met her irritation with calmness, her willfulness with patient admonition, her temper with gentle rebuke; and so I conquered. She kissed me, and started for school with cheerful countenance, her slate in her satchel and the pinching shoe unheeded. And so I had my reward.

'But my trials were not over. Some extra washing was needed. So I called Ellen, and told her that Mary would require a frock and two pairs of drawers to be washed out, the baby some slips, and you some pocket handkerchiefs. A saucy refusal leaped from the girl's quick tongue, and indignant words to mine.—Patience! patience! whispered a small still voice. I stifled, with an effort, my feelings, restrained my speech, and controlled my countenance. Very calmly, as to all exterior signs, did I look into Ellen's face, until she dropped her eyes to the floor in confusion.

'You must have forgotten yourself, said I, with some dignity of manner, yet without a sign of irritation. She was humbled at once; confessed the wrong, and begged my pardon. I forgave her after reproof, and she went back to the kitchen, something wiser, I think, then when I summoned her. The washing I required has been done, and well done; and the girl has seemed all day as if she were endeavoring to atone, by kindness and service, for that hasty speech. If I mistake not, we were both inproved by the discipline through which we passed.

'Other trials I have had through the day. Some of them quite as severe as the few I have mentioned; but the armor of patience was whole when the sun went down. I was able to posess my soul in peace, and the conquest of self has made me happier. This is my day's work. It may not seem much in your eyes.'

Mr. Barlow did not look up nor speak as the voice of his wife grew silent. She waited almost a minute for his response. Then he bent forward, suddenly, and kissed her saying, as he did so—

'Mine was work, yours a battle; mine success, yours conquest; mine easy toil, yours heroism! Jenny, dear, since you have been talking, I have thought thus: My good work has soiled my garments, while yours are without a stain, and white as angel robes. Loving monitor! may your lesson of to-night make me a better man. Your good day's work gives a two-fold blessing!'

The Persecution of new Ideas.

HAVERY, who first discoverd the circulation of the blood, was styled "vagabond or quack," and persecuted through life. Ambrose Pare, in the time of Francis I., introduced the ligature as a substitute for the painful mode of stanching the blood after the amputation of a limb—namely, by applying boiling pitch to the surface of the stump. He was in consequence, persecuted with the most remorseless rancor, by the Faculty of Physic, who ridiculed the idea of putting the life of man upon a thread, when boiling pitch had stood the test for centuries! Paracelsus introduced antimony as a valuable medicine; he was persecuted for the innovation, and the French Parliament passed an act making it penal to prescribe it; whereas it is now one of the most important medicines in daily use. The Jesuits of Peru introduced to Protestant England the Peruvian bark, (invaluable as a medicine,) but, being a remedy used by the Jesuits, the Protestant English at once rejected the drug as the invention of the devil. In 1639 Dr. Groenvelt discovered the curative power of cantharides in dropsy. As soon as his cures began to be noised abroad, he was commited to Newgate by warrent of the President of the College of Physicians, for prescribing cantharides internally. Lady Mary Montague first introduced into England small-pox inoculation, having seen its success in Turkey in greatly mitigating that terrible disease. The faculty all rose in arms against its introduction, foretelling the most disastrous consequences; yet it was in a few years generally adopted by the most eminent members of the profession. Jenner, who introduced the still greater discovery of vaccination, was treated with ridicule and contempt, persecuted and oppressed by the Royal College of Physicians; yet he subsequently received large pecuniary grants from Government for the benefit he had conferred on his country, by making known his valuable discovery; and at the present time its observance is very properly enjoined by the whole medical profession and the legislature.

A Philadelphia Sunday School.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of May 3d says:

An occasion of unusual interest had brought a very full attendance on the exercises of the school, and in honor of the event, the pastor or rector of the church, under whose care it is, delivered a capital address, which was rather oddly interrupted. He was giving the hundreds of bright and intelligent little people, who eagerly listened to his simple and beautiful address, reasons why they should love the Saviour.

He said: "Now, children, you should love Him because he is a friend whom it is an honor to have. Suppose you should get a letter from some one in the penitentiary!—would that be an honer?

Of course all the larger children said "No!" and the hundreds of younger ones echoed—"No, sir!"

"Well, then," said the minister, "suppose Governor Packard should write to you—would that be an honor?"

The children large and small, of course shouted, "Yes, sir!"

"Now," paused the speaker, "suppose Mr. Buchanan, the President, should write a letter to any one of you—would you not esteem that a very high honor indeed?"

Here ensued an awful pause—the bright faces looked puzzled, the mischieveous ones looked anxiously towards the older scholars for their cue. The taller boys looked at each other a moment, and finally said "No, sir!" and every child in the school, great and small, shouted out tumultously, "No, sir!"

The teachers all smiled, and the speaker laughed outright, but recovering himself in an instant, he said, "Why children, this is all wrong. I like Mr. Buchanan. So ought you; you ought to love every body; I had no idea of talking politics to you." He then went on to ask them if they would not like to receive a letter from Queen Victoria—"who certainly, was a very estimable lady"—and the Queen of England not being involved in "Lecompton," the children expressed the opinion that a letter from Her Majesty would be an honor.

The occurrence has furnished laughter to a large circle for two days, so we violate no confidence in thus giving it to the public.

LEANING TOWARD EACH OTHER.

The jolts of life are many,
As we dash along the track;
Its ways are rough and rugged
And our bones they sorely rack.
We're tossed about,
We're in and out,
We make a mighty pother;
Far less would be
Our pains, if we
Would *lean toward each other.*

Behold yon loving couple,
Just started for a life;
What care they for jolting,
That happy man and wife!
The cars may jump,
Their heads may bump,
And jostle one another;
They only smile,
And try the while,
To *lean toward each other.*

Woe to the luckless traveler
Who journeys all alone;
Well said the wise Solomon,
"Two better is than one."
For when the ground's
Most rugged found,
And great's the pain and pother;
He cannot break
The sorest ache
By *leaning on another.*

There's not one in ten thousand
Of all the cares we mourn,
But what, if 'twas divided,
Might easily be borne.
If we but learn,
When fortunes turn,
To share them with a Brother,
We'd prove how good's
Our Brotherhood,
By *leaning toward each other.*

The Wife's Mistake.

The carriage stopped at the door and in a few minutes Margaret Hale entered the apartment where her husband sat, wholly absorbed in poring over pay-books and ledgers.

"Those tiresome accounts still," she exclaimed. "Well you never find time for anything but business, Ralph? Have you no taste for anything beyond figures?"

"Margaret," but the sadness in the tone was unheeded, as she continued.——

"We had such a charming evening at Mrs. C's. Capt. Hill related many interesting incidents of his residence in Egypt, and Mr. Warren, the famous young poet, read "Maud" and some of the most beautiful passages in "Aurora Leigh." I must read to you some of Rommey's "Great Thoughts on duty."

She went hastily to her chamber for the volume. When she returned her quiet entrance was unheard by her husband, whose pen was rapidly moving over the almost interminable colume of figures. With an expression of impatience, almost of scorn, resting on her face, she hastily turned away.

"And this is the end of all my dreams of marriage," said she as she reached her room. "He has a taste for drudgery. His pursuits and tastes are all commonplace, and I must go from home to find the sympathy I need to find those who will appreciate with me the books I love, and the beautiful in art, for which he has neither eye nor ear. Why did he not marry a woman who had neither heart nor mind to be continually unsatisfied."

In the room she had left, Ralph Hale sat hour after hour, till his brain was weary and his eyelids drooped. Then, laying aside his books, he remained a long time in deep thought.

"God bless my Margaret," he prayed "and give me strength to bear all things. Give me the power to make her happy."

Putting away all thoughts of her husband's real nobleness of character, jealously preserving the memory of every slight difference in their tastes and pursuits, Margaret cherished the spirit of discontent, till it embittered every hour of her life, and sent suffering she never dreamed of to the heart of her husband, who would gladly have sacrificed every earthly good for her happiness.

A sudden and severe illness came to her while Ralph was in the distant city. One day during her slow recovery, the aged minister who had baptised her in her infancy, was sitting by her side.

"Margaret," he said, after steadfastly watching her troubled face, "you are unhappy. I have seen it long. I should not recognize in you my once cheerful, happy child. May I not know what great sorrow has come to you?"

Then with sobs and tears she told him all her unhappiness.

After a short silence, the old man spoke again, but there was sadness almost sternness in his voice. "Years ago, Margaret a wealthy New York merchant became involved in a speculation whose failure suddenly took him from the accumulated wealth of his years of commercial enterprise. There were a few years of weary, vain struggling to regain what he had lost, then deep despondency, a lingering disease and death. His wife and four children were left penniless. The oldest child, a boy of sixteen, had finished his preparatory studies and was about to enter college. By this stroke he found his prospects for the future clouded; but with a noble self-forgetfulness, he turned cheerfully into the way marked out for him, and walked resolutely in it.

"He obtained a situation with a merchant who had known his father, where his faithfulness and untiring devotion to his duties, won the confidence of all who knew him. During the first years of her widowhood, his mother had taught a private school for the young, and it was the boy's highest ambition to relieve her of this necessity, and give her the rest her feeble health required. I cannot tell you all his privations, his willing sacrifice of every recreation, his continued self-denial, that he might lighten the burdens of those so dear to him.

"Year after year success crowned his efforts. In the village where his mother had passed the years of her childhood and the first years of her married life, he purchased a pleasant residence for her, and then a lucrative business being opened to him in the West he came here.

"At the time of his removal here, accident revealed to him the fact that the widow and invalid daughter of one whose fortune was by his father's advice, risked in that unfortunate speculation which had so changed his own life, were living in extreme poverty. To him they are indebted for the pleasent home that now shelters them, and for the delicate, thoughtful ministration to their drily comfort.

"Now when the commercial world is clouded, and disasters crowd thick and fast upon him, as upon others, his anxious thoughts turn to the mother and suffering sister in the little village home, whose comfort depends upon him, to the other lonely fireside to which his constant thoughtfulness imparts its only light, and to his own home, and the young wife whose happiness is dearer to him than life. For this, Margaret, Ralph Hale gives his days to incessant toil, and willingly sacrifices the social pleasure he is so eminently fitted to enjoy.

"I have been in these three homes. With a love that is almost reverence, his mother and sister speak his name, and with full hearts thank God for his life—that life so filled with the beauty of self-renunciation.—The widow and daughter, whose hearts he has made glad, tell of his numberless acts of kindness, of his delicate and unceasing watchfulness, and daily they ask God's blessing on him whose life is a blessing to others.

"In his own home the wife whose love should bless him, whose gentle ministry should comfort and strengthen him, turns coldly from him, because he prefers the happiness of others to his own gratification, because the pressing duties of life claim all his waking hours, leaving him little leisure for the claims of society, or for the high intellectual culture which few attain whose lives are not wholly devoted to it."

"Oh, Ralph I have never known you, I have so cruelly misjudged you!" said the weeping wife.

The old man continued: "some men talk poetry, some write in words, and some write it in their lives. The true heroism which poets have sung, the beauty of self-abnegation and of ceaseless devotion to duty, which have been their inspiration, Ralph Hale has lived. The woman who has won the deepest love of such a man, should reverently and gratefully cherish it, as the richest blessing of her life."

In the twilight of that day, Margaret was awaiting her husband's return. Amid the bitter self-reproachings that darkened the hour, gleamed a new and holy light. Higher purposes were aroused within her. In the future she would make divinely real in her life the beautiful ideals which had filled her heart with unsatisfied longings. She two, would live for others, and first of all for him whom she had so misunderstood.

A hurried step in the entrance hall, then on the stairs, and the next moment she was clasped in her husband's arms.

"You have been very ill," said a voice faltering with emotion, "but thank God, you are safe now, my Margaret."

"Oh, yes, I am safe indeed, now," said Margaret's heart.

In that hour all was made clear between them. With new resolves for the future, with a deeper love for each other, and a prayer for strength, another page of life was turned for each.

Years afterwards, Margaret, a proud and happy wife, wrote—"I cannot tell you all he has been to me—my guide when I was ignorant, my strength when I faltered, my best earthly friend always. What do I not owe you for revealing the mistake which had almost wrecked the happiness of both.

A RECEIPT FOR HAPPINESS.—We take the following from the London *Atlas:* "It is simply, when you rise in the morning, to form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow-creature. It is easily done—a left-off garment to a man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving—trifles, in themselves light as air—will do it, at least for the twenty-four hours; and if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time to eternity. Look at the result: You send one person—only one—happily through the day; that is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year—and supposing you live forty years only, after you commence this course, you have made fourteen thousand six hundred human beings happy, at all events for a time.

Now worthy reader, is this not simple? and is it not worth accomplishing? We do not often indulge in a moral dose—but this is so small a pill, that one needs no currant jelly to disguise its flavor, and requires to be taken but once in a day, that we feel warranted in prescribing it. It is most excellent for digestion, and a producer of pleasant slumber."

GOOD AND BAD SIGNS.—It is a good sign to see a man doing an act of charity to his fellows. It is a bad sign to hear him boasting of it. It is a good sign to see the color of health in a man's face. It is a bad sign to see it all concentrated to his nose. It is a good sign to see an honest man wearing old clothes. It is a bad sign to see them filling holes in his windows. It is a good sign to see a woman dressed with taste and neatness.

A few days since, a country fellow entered one of the New York banks, and marching up to the counter, exclaimed, "Here I am, I want you to take a fair look at me." Without a word further he strode out. The next day, the same customer appeared, uttered the same words and again disappeared. The third day at about the same time, he walked in, and advancing to the teller's desk, threw down a draft payable three days after sight. "Now," said he "you've seen me three times, I want the money for it!"

Faith.—An Anecdote.

A few weeks ago, a little boy sailed down the waters of the St. Lawrence. He was about six years old, and images of beauty floated for him on every distant cloud. His favorite reading for many months had been De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe." And as the boat passed in and out among the many islands of the river, he painted to his mother, in glowing colors, all that it would be possible to do, if thrown adrift upon a spar, he should, by some strange chance, find himself alone upon the pebbly beach. Very charming he thought the fairy-like islands, with their tender screens of birch and maple, veiling just enough from feeble human sight the warm glory of the sun.

The day wore on; the islands were passed, and now the boat began to descend the rapids. A head wind lifted the breakers, the sky was darkened, but the child and mother felt the excitement of the scene. Like a living human creature, the strong boat kept its way. It took a manly pride, it seemed, in mastering the obstacles to its course, and as it rose and fell with heavy swing, a sense of power, half divine, filled the hearts and souls of the passengers.

The boy stood still. Tighter and tighter he grasped his mother's hand, and with blue eye darkened with earnest thought, looked upon the face of the water. Soon the rain began to fall heavily, the water was still more agitated, and the mother felt that when the keel of the boat grated against the rocks, visions of storm and wreck passed through the little one's mind.

She saw that he was frightened, and began to question whether it would not be best to carry him to the cabin, and by song and story beguile his excited mind. Just at this mement he gently pressed her hand, and looking down upon him, she saw the expression of serious thought give way, a sweet smile dawned on his lips as he softly said to himself, rather than to her, the following lines:

"Then the captain's little daughter
Took her father by the hand,
And said, 'Is God not on the water,
Just the same as on the land?'"

The pleasant poet who wrote these simple lines, of which the above were the child's broken remembrance, is now in a foreign land. The drawing-rooms of the noble open readily to his genial presence, and the table of the literati, with their cheer and merriment, his joyous tones excite; but no words of courtly compliment, though spoken with royal lips, will fall more sweetly upon his ear than would these words of that trusting child, could he have stood by his side, and watched the dawn of faith in his soul as he spoke. O, little children! God teaches us in many ways, that to make others happy, is one of the truest objects of life. It is better to make others good; but it is best of all, turning the heart of a little child in trusting love to its heavenly Father. If, like the absent poet, we are ever able to speak or write one word which shall do this, let us bless God for the high privilege.—*Montreal Juv. Mag.*

The Shoe-Nail.

Ohnerast, on industrious nailer, used to stand the whole day long in his workshop, and hammer away till sparks flew in showers all around.

The son of his rich neighbor, Mr. Von Berg, used to come every day, and often watched him for hours together.

"Come, young gentleman," said the nailer one day, "and learn to make a nail for your amusement; for who knows what good it may sometimes do you!"

The young gentleman, who had nothing else to do, accepted the offer. He sat down, laughing, at the anvil, and soon acquired enough of the art to turn out a good, serviceable shoe-nail.

In the course of time old Mr. Von Berg died. The son, soon after, lost all his property through the war, and went as a poor emigrant to a far distant village. In this village there lived a great many shoemakers, who used to spend a good deal of money on shoe-nails in the town, and often were unable to procure them at a high price; for, throughout the whole districts, many thousand shoes were made for the soldiers.

Young Mr. Von Berg, who was in very poor circumstances, now recollected that he understood very well the art of making shoe-nails. He offered to supply the shoemakers with nails in abundance, if they would assist him to set up a workshop. They helped him to do so, and he now maintained himself very abundantly.

"Well," he would often say, "it is a good thing for a man to make even a shoe-nail. This does me more service now than all my landed possessions, which could not have been sold for a hundred thousand florins."

"How do I look, Pompey?" said a young dandy to his servant, as he finished dressing. "Elegant, massa; you look bold as a lion." "Bold as a lion, Pompey! How do you know? You never saw a lion." "O yes, massa, I seed one down to Massa Jenks', in his stable." "Down to Jenks', Pompey? Why, you great fool, Jenks hasn't got a lion. That's a jackass." "Can't help it, massa; you look just like him."

The Weekly Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1858.

"THE BUBBLE BURSTING."

Such is the significant heading of editorial articles, which have appeared in many of our exchanges of late. By the bubble is meant the golden fortunes, which awaited the adventurer, in the rich bars and placers of Fraser River. The golden bubbles arose on the surface with a lustrous brilliancy, and gliding down the swollen currents, gave a play of colors, as all other bubbles do.

California fortunes paled before the iridescence of this northern bubble, and men gave up certainties here, for the chances, yonder. Twenty-five thousand men, probably more—went up at once, greedy, and positive, every one of them, to seize not the bubble, but the gold, over which it rounded up with such prismatic gorgeousness. Industrious, hard-working men turned off good wages—many threw up a safe and sure business, others sacrificed first class investments, and as if bereft of all sound judgment and reason, ventured every thing on wild, unauthenticated reports, to gain the fabulous wealth of the North. Arriving in the new Eldorado—they found no gold; instead of it, swollen, rapid, angry waters covering the gold; impassable regions—unfinished trails—thieving savages—12x12 submerged diggings let out by the month, by an overgrown, grasping monopoly; all this accompanied with hunger—great scarcity of provisions, and very doleful prospects. This, the papers call "*bursting of the bubble.*" What do *they* call it, who saw it burst? In whose hands it broke without ever a noise, leaving them with empty purses—sad disappointments—self-reproaches and denunciations. It is childish to stand and curse the Hudson Bay Company, steamship companies, letter-writers, editors and report-manufacturers generally for all this; if they have blown up the bubble, as some assert—the bubble would have broken of itself in time; no need of running after it. But what of all this? Men are poorer and sulkier; are they wiser? No. Look up North, and see Gold Lake—then to the coast and see Gold Bluffs; down South, and there is Kern River, all famous for "bubble burstings;" and Fraser River is only an improved and larger edition of them all. But it is not our purpose to fret at such excitability, nor to scold at the delirious eagerness of men, to run after every new prospect of sudden wealth. We know it will always be so. Possession and the daily realities, do not furnish the stimulant pungent and active enough for one, who lives so much in the future as man; the dullness of the present, irritates for something new: Somewhere else than here; something else than this, is the universal want of our restless race. Adventure with its risks, enterprize with its unknown events, speculation with its dice and lotteries are preferred, and always will be, to the tame prose, of what we already know, already have. All things must have a face to the future—a connection with the distant and far off, to be beautiful, or desirable, or glorious at all. And so long as distance lends enchantment to the view, and the future is the illimitable range of hope, men will follow the beckoning hand. If like reports-like letters, like news were to come from the blackened, heated craters of the old Hawaiian volcanos, as came from the North and South of our own coast, every spare steamer, ship, and barque; craft of all sorts, old "COMMODORE" included, would be pressed by the same thousands into another Argonautic fleet. Bellingham Bay, Gold Bluffs, Kern River, would answer for points of simultaneous departure just as well as San Francisco. The past, what have we to do with that? The future leads us now. It promises the very same things, sports the very same bubbles; only, they are new, that is enough. What sane man would attempt to argue these men back whence they came? to convince them that they ought to be content, as they are; with the "*well enough*" they have? The entire Press of the State joined in a perfect storm of warning caution and advice, respecting the unsatisfactory reports from the North, but to what purpose? Men's heads were full—their minds resolved, go they must, and go they did. It was no new thing under the sun.

Reader, whether you were one of these or not; know, that we are not finding fault with the spirit of adventure, nor with the love of novelty, nor with the intense restlessness of the human heart; nor do we war even with the ceaseless repetition of the same old follies in search of something new; we wish, only, to turn your thoughts, efforts and desires, to such objects of pursuit, as are in themselves prizes, above gold and rubies.

The *Religion* of the Gospel is that object. We hold it up to you, as no bubble that will break at your touch—that will leave you bankrupt, in the end of a bitter conflict, but as that "pearl of great price"—that gold tried in the fire, that pure all-satisfying good, that can enrich and bless the immortal spirit. Its terminations are glorious; it will never suffer the soul to pine in the weariness of possession; it gives a new life day by day, constant supplies of holy joy—and unfolds truths—hopes—destinies, which in the eternal perspective are not more enchanting and transporting than they are precious and thrilling in their realities. "Spend and be spent" for this, and so, be forever blest.

REV. A. Fairbairn has received and accepted a call from the First Presbyterian church, Sacramento, and desires correspondents to address him at that place.

BAND OF HOPE AT THE MISSION DOLORES.—A meeting of a Juvenile Temperance Society under the above name will be held in Rev. Mr. Benton's church at the Mission on Sunday next at 2 o'clock P. M. The pledge of the Society is for the members "to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, tobacco in every form, and profanity of every description." The exercises cannot fail of being interesting.

Hall McAllister, Esq., of this city, has written an opinion for several merchants and published in the *Mercantile Gazette*, in which he takes the position that the STATUTE FORBIDDING THE IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE INTO CALIFORNIA BY SEA, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND VOID.

The "Spiral Amalgamator and Separator," is the name of a new gold saving machine invented by Homer P. Ross. It can be seen at Goddard & Co's Pacific Foundry. In the course of a few days it is to be most thoroughly tested at the diggings of Forest Hill, Placer Co., and the result is looked for with great interest by many, interested in the quartz business.

Judge Field's decision on the Sunday law is with but one exception approved by the press throughout the State, the Shasta *Republican* dissents.

The Red Bluff *Beacon* adds: The decision of Judge Field will immortalize his name, if he never lives to deliver another on any subject.

THE SUNDAY LAW—HIGHER GROUND.

The Sunday Law, as I have said, was based on no religious ideas. It was called for and conceded on lower grounds. Here was a great and palpable blunder on the part of the two Judges who pronounced against the Law;—a blunder clearly exposed in the masterly opinion of their associate.

Let us ask, Did we take high enough ground in our demands? To unite all classes, we confined our reasons to earthly limits. We practically ignored the spiritual, immortal part of our being.

We have been thwarted. When we thought the victory won, it was snatched from us; we are, for the present, effectually defeated. But we can not give up the contest. We feel that the Sabbath is too great a prize to be lightly yielded. We shall fight on, and hope in God for a coming triumph.

On what footing shall we again enter the lists? With what rallying cry? Under what banner?

I believe that we must take higher ground than before. We have better, stronger reasons than we then urged; reasons which fewer will subscribe to, but which will command the assent of a vast majority of our people. Till these are generally understood and asserted, there will be too little interest in the struggle to persist and win in spite of all obstacles. The coming contest will be a long-winded one. We must bring the mass to stronger positions, and then they will neither capitulate nor retreat.

What ground shall be take, then? *Not* that we wish legislation for any or all Christian sects. *Not* that religion, as such, in a purely religious sphere, is to be legislated for at all. We wish no such thing; we must make no such claim.

We claim only that *the State should protect itself, and guard its own highest interests.* Here is the scope and the duty of State legislation. The State must carefully watch over its own welfare. Laws necessary for this can not interfere with men's rights. God has set men in States. He has endowed the individual with no rights which involve disaster and ruin to the common-wealth. The only difficulty is in deciding what is essential to the common-wealth; or common-*weal*, as it is sometimes written, showing still more clearly the design of State governments.

Now what does this principle require as to morality and religion? Plainly, that they shall be legislated about *so far as* is necessary for the perpetuity and highest welfare of the State. So far, and only so far. The State can not legislate for morality and religion, *as such;* for it is an earthly institution. It is not to pass over into the next world; with that world it has nothing to do. But if morality and religion are essential elements in a happy, self-perpetuating State, then it is bound to *make room* for them. To suffer them to be overborne and banished, is nothing but State suicide. It must care for them, in order to protect itself.

Are not morality and religion necessary to a State? All history shows it. It is a plain, undeniable fact. Without going into theological explanations of the fact, we may take it as it is;—we must take it so, or throw away all claims to common sense. Morality and religion are necessary pillars of a State. Even a false religion, for State purposes, is better than none. The old Roman legislators upheld the popular religion long after they had come to despise it,—and avowedly for State reasons. They feared to take from the mass the belief in future rewards and punishments.

That belief can not be spared in any State. Shut men up to this world, and they will have no overpowering motive to do justice and to speak truth. Care for another world is the great steadying power of States. Without it selfishness and corruption will soon have their perfect work,—the proudest State fabric will fall in ruins.

Suppose, now that we have no rest-day from worldly occupations; that competition forces business-men to override the Christian Sabbath, and they drag working-men into the same unbroken career of toil. Suppose that thus religious instruction is withheld, religious influences thwarted, and the great majority of families taught to care nothing for God and the world to come. What will become of the State? Will men have a nice moral sense? Will they scrupulously care for each other's rights? Will they fear to do evil? Our Courts are, or should be, our sanctuaries of justice: their purity and efficiency are indispensable to the welfare and perpetuity of the State. But what justice can be hoped for in earthly courts, when the great Tribunal is lost sight of? How do we administer an oath? By giving a witness a sacred Name or a sacred Book to swear by. There is sometimes perjury then; but without these would an oath be worth anything at all? Let religion and that morality which is founded on it be done away, and there is no sanction to an oath, no sacredness to testimony. The high places of justice are overthrown, and the State has no citadel left. Its life has fled; its fall is certain.

Here then, the State can come in, it is bound to come in, on the strictest ground of self-preservation. It is its right, its imperative duty, to throw such defences about morality and religion, that they shall not die out, and leave the State to die also.

A State must have some religion, to recognize and make room on State grounds. With us it is Christianity or none. Therefore the State must recognize and make room for the Christian religion.

It is but what all our States have done. It is no more than our own has done, from its beginning. It has done it, in sanctioning the common custom *of dating*, back to the supposed birth of Christ; in protecting religious assemblies; in recognizing Sunday as a "*dies non,*" a no-day, in legal and legislative relations,—as a solemn day, in prohibiting noisy amusements. It is simply absurd to say that we have agreed to forget that there is any such thing as the Christian religion. From the felt need of *self-preservation* California has, like all its sister States, recognized Christianity. It is but now that our highest Court has announced any different principle. If that is to be our guide, if we can throw no guards about morality and religion, if we can make no *room* for them, then the State may get ready to die. It can not live, given over to absolute irreligion.

Should not this higher ground be taken, in our new demand for a Sunday Law? We are too timid in claiming for religion, its exact and rightful place. Let us be fearless, knowing that the Christian Sabbath is not only essential to Christian influences, but plainly, vitally necessary to the best welfare of a self-governing State.

There would be call enough for a Sunday Law, on lower grounds, those which have been relied on in our appeals heretofore. But is there not a higher, sterner demand, which can be made to appear so reasonable, so necessary, that the people will never rest till a Christian Sabbath is guaranteed?

G.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PLACERVILLE, July 28th, 1858.

ED. PACIFIC:—The arrival of the first overland mail on Monday night of last week greatly elated the citizens of Placerville. The event was celebrated with illumination, balloons and speeches.

The advantages to result to our State from this gigantic enterprize, can hardly as yet be appreciated. There is every reason for believing that it will soon be the mammoth stage line of the world, transporting over our broad continent multitudes of travellers.

At first glance the magnitude of the undertaking would seem to render it impracticable, but when we consider its handsome appropriation, the fact that the distance is really only 1800 miles, and also the fact that the road is actually superior to the general run of stage roads in our State, the feasability of a quick and pleasant transit is placed beyond a doubt. The arrangements now making are designed to be complete in every particular. The coaches are to be of the finest make, and are to be furnished with an admirably contrived means of defence. The fare, including "*grub*" and lodging, we understand, is to be moderate, say one hundred and fifty dollars.

Old mountaineers are contracting to keep the new wagon road by the Johnson cut-off, which is now being pushed forward with rapidity, open during the snowy season, and what may surprise you, it is expected that the trip to St. Joseph will be made as easily and quickly during the winter season as during the summer. The contractors are determined to accomplish the distance in twenty days. This, it is thought, can be done with ease, and yet allow sufficient time for refreshment and sleep. They anticipate that in a few months they will be able to leave Placerville with five or six coaches every week. While the people of our State struggle in vain under the oppression of a powerful steamship monopoly, and fail continually of overcoming it, they will find, if I mistake not, in this overland route the much desired opposition that will be effectual.

Placerville wears a lively aspect these days. Business has acquired new impetus since the lull in the Frazer river excitement. Our stores are all closed on the Sabbath with the exception of the fruit and cigar stands. The decision of Judge Field elicits the admiration of all classes of our citizens.

The Methodists are favoring us with a camp-meeting—which apparently is attended with a good degree of success. It is however too soon to count the fruits.

Political feeling is quite intense, and will no doubt be intensified till election day. The contest between the two wings of the democracy will be close and severe.

LYNDON, Vt., June 17, 1858.

DEAR PACIFIC:—I must drop you a line in reference to the Vt Convention, which has been in session for three days past at St. Johnsbury.

The Convention was opened with a sermon by Rev. Mr. Lord, of Montpelier, from 1 Cor. 9, 16, setting forth the ground of the necessity laid on every true minister to preach the Gospel. The afternoon of the first day was devoted to the reports of delegates, appointed the year previous, to attend the meetings of foreign bodies. The delegate to the Gen. Association of California reported that he had written, but had received no reply. Some returned foreign missionaries also addressed the Convention. But the great point of interest, and chief matter of congratulation and rejoicing, is the wonderful outpouring of God's Spirit, in which Vermont has largely shared. Some most interesting accounts of revivals were given by pastors of churches which have been especially blessed in this respect. And a large proportion of the Vermont churches have received this blessing. Of the fourteen Associations in the State, there was not one which had not more or less revivals to report, or at least an increase of religious interest within its bounds.

One only of them all reported a net loss of membership. Nearly seven hundred have united with the churches on profession of their faith, making a total net again in membership of three hundred and fifteen. And very many of the fruits of the recent revival are not yet gathered into the churches. In one parish no less than two hundred hopeful conversions were reported.

It is a marked feature of the revival in Vermont as elsewhere, that it has seemed to depend, under God, mainly on the activity and faithfulness of Christians—the laity quite as much as the ministry. The prayers of God's people have seemed more prominent as instrumentalities owned and blessed, than the preaching of the Gospel, though this no doubt has given tone to all the rest. The answers to prayer have been most marked, and should encourage Christians everywhere to pray. And I must say that I have more hope for California than ever before, since I have heard of the increased number of prayer-meetings, and the increased attendance upon them. May this good work of the Lord visit you in all its copiousness and richness.

A portion of this morning was devoted to the hearing of reports, from delegates appointed to foreign bodies. I regretted the absence of the delegate from your Gen. Association.

The meetings of these large bodies are interesting, and especially in these times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord;—and yet, from the nature of the case, there cannot be expected to exist that strong sympathy and personal interest of each minister in all his brethren, which is found in California. May that feeling of brotherly love ever continue and grow stronger and stronger, and may you too be enabled to rejoice, at your next anniversary, over a large harvest of precious souls gathered into all your churches. Yours ever, J. G. H.

FIRST SABBATH IN VICTORIA.

EDITORS OF PACIFIC:—Last Sunday, being my first Sabbath here, was looked forward to with more than ordinary interest. It came, in brightness and quietude. At 11. A. M. I, in company with other Californians repaired to the quaint old church, old only in appearance, it having been built in 1856. John Douglass being Governor; so we were informed by a lettered wooden slab in the center of the pediment. The building is composed as it were of two parts; first, the church building proper, and then another church building set up against the end of the former one, and at right angles to it: this latter building having its ends projecting several feet beyond the width of the former, making the entire building somewhat in the shape of a cross. At one end is the altar; in front of the altar is the pulpit; in front of this is the baptismal fount. Right opposite the pulpit, but at the other end of the church, is the Governor's pew. It is quite commodious, with a table in the centre, and seats around three of its sides. He was not present on my first attendance, having gone up Fraser River. To the right of his excellency's pew another division is marked off for a vestry or robing room, with a partition of blue cloth—dividing it from the Governor's pew on one side and concealing its inmate from observation on the front, by the same means. Just at the angle formed by the joining of the two buildings, is the door the only means of ingress to the edifice. Above the Governor's pew and extending across the entire width of the church is a gallery occupied in part by a melodeon and an unseen choir, who chant the responses and metrical prayers, and lead in singing the Hymns and Psalms. The pulpit is an elevated one, standing like an old soldier on a wooden leg; the desk is covered with a piece of blue cloth cut and laid on just as it came out of the store; also the reading desk below—these are both rudely grained in imitation of oak-wood, as well as the altar, rails and pews. These latter are very heavily constructed and quite high in the back, so that a short person's head is hardly visible above them for the inspection of his neighbor behind him. The windows are disproportionately large and numerous, and of the old fashioned leaden latticed, diamond-shaped pane kind. An unimpeded flood of light and sunshine fill the church, unbroken by curtain, untinged by stain glass. Surmounting this singular yet cheerful and consecrated edifice, rises a steeple—a notable landmark—pyramidical in form, with base very contracted in proportion to its height; its apex unadorned, save occasionally when some bird rests his weary wing upon its wooden point, in wondering astonishment as to its use. Beneath this tall sentry-box hangs one or two small bells, which duly call "the Godly to their prayers."

When I first entered the town in the dusk of the evening, my impression of this steeple was, that it was a pine tree trimmed into the shape I have described—nor did I discern, from my point of observation, that it had any connection with the church beneath. The Rev. Mr. Cridge is the pastor of this church and people—a gentleman of a most amiable expression and utterance, who reads the prayers of the service as though his heart joined with his lips, and who preached to us, on that day, two most excellent sermons, breathing the spirit of Christ, and calculated to excite a love of holiness in the heart of the hearer.

The congregation was a most singular mixture of old settlers and new-comers. A few white shirts and standing collars, but greatly in the minority of grey shirts and falling collars, coats and coatless, shaven and hirsute, clean and dirty, half-breeds and Bostons. H. B. Co.'s men, with their families, and the isolated wanderer after the gold which perisheth, many with their Colt's revolvers girt around, or a six-inch Bowie knife at their side—yet all orderly, respectful and some devotional, even though (in some instances) crowded into the same pew and perhaps using the same prayer book stood the proud Southener and his Ebon brother, once bondman, but now free, and, in all respects, politically, his equal. As a true American in all my feelings and instincts, I felt proud of the conduct of my fellow-citizens; and from conversations I have had with those in Civil and Military Authority, I know that the American character is greatly respected in consequence of the course pursued by them in this Colony.

9, P. M. I intended to have been one of the out-of-door congregation in front of the Fort. the evening, under the ministration of the devoted and Rev. Brother before named; but it unfortunately happened that I was too long engaged in writing the foregoing portion of this letter, to enjoy the privilege I had anticipated therein. On my way there, I met the crowd returning from the meeting, and among Christians I heard but one expression given: and that was of unqualified praise of the godly self-denying minister, and the excellence of his evening discourse. His wife, I understood, accompanied him, standing modestly beside him, with face sheltered from the crowd and the sun by her parasol, while he proclaimed the way of life, and inquired, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" Honor to this man, who thus "stands up for Jesus."

Second Sabbath—Per Contra.—After reading prayers and scripture-lessons this morning, a *strange* minister occupied his pulpit, which on ascending, he converted into a species of mountebank stage. While he regulated his collar and neck-fittings, he cast his eyes down upon a portion of his congregation, as though he was about to order them out of the church, *nolens volens.* Biting his lips and scowling most defiantly after he had finished this strange pantomime, in a voice harsh and strangely unclerical, he deigned to read a short preparatory prayer; after which, spreading out, what seemed to be a well-thumbed manuscript, still scowling and biting his lips, putting his fingers to them and then looking at his fingers, as though he expected to find blood thereon, he announced his text: "For the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night." He read his sermon in a hard voice, and if I may judge with a hardening effect. It was a sermon—a stereotyped sermon—such as you may find in any ordinary volume of printed sermons, which has no higher claim than the merest mediocrity. I sitting meanwhile in the free glory of heaven's warm and unobstructed beams as they shone through the diamond-shaped panes, felt as glad as an impatient schoolboy to be dismissed. As I left the church, I beheld for the first time the portly figure and intelligent manly face of his excellency the Governor seated in his pew.

Many remarks were made outside, in regard to the sermon and its delivery. One certainly not disparaging, from an honest Hibernian to myself was in this wise, "Sure, what did the man do amiss? Och, it's the tongue he has, sure! He's the chap for great 'larning?'" To all which there was no dissent. T. G. W.

CURRENT NEWS.

Extra cars have been required on the Folsom road to take back returning Fraserites to their mountain homes.

The first arrival of the overland mail occurred last week; whereat the good people of Placerville had great rejoicing. Mass-meetings—public speeches—illuminations all came off in commemoration of this very important success. It left for the East again on Saturday the 24th.

The *Bee* of Sacramento says that at the commencement of business this morning, July 26, there was in the State treasury in cash $357,575 33, of which $325,533 81 was in the general fund.

The new stage road has been finished through the whole of Trinity Valley, and the stages have commenced running over the road. This improvement cuts down the mule travel on that road twenty-five miles.

One week's yield of peaches from Smith's gardens, near Sacramento, was twelve thousand pounds, which sold at prices ranging from 45 to 15 cents per pound.

Charles Schuner, sentenced to one year in the State's prison, for an assault with intent to kill, has been pardoned by the Governor. The act was committed, in defence of the chastity of his daughter.

The clipper ship John Land arrived last week from Boston in 108 days.

The well known and favorite steamer Wilson G. Hunt sailed for Victoria, July 24th. She is designed to run on Fraser River.

A vein of lime rock has been recently discovered, just outside of the corporate limits of Petaluma, and has the appearance of being extensive. The lime made from it is pronounced to be a No. 1 article.

Mr. B. Potter of Stockton was fined last Saturday by Judge Brown $50 for his share in a bull fight.

SLEEP WALKING.—The Stockton *Argus* says: On Friday night, a man went to sleep on his ranch, several miles from this city, on the Sacramento road, and near daylight be awoke finding himself in the streets of our city, with nothing but his shirt on. He had done some tall walking in his sleep.

The Alleghanians are singing in Placerville this week.

AN INTERESTING SCENE.

On Sunday morning last, another large accession, numbering one hundred and sixty-one persons, was made to Plymouth Congregational church, Brooklyn. This gratifying increase occurs only four weeks after a similar accession of one hundred and ninety. The revival in this church, of which these are some of the fruits, has continually increased in power and extent from the beginning, and at present is rather advancing than declining. The work throughout has been of a most delightful character, marked with no unusual, and even with less than usual excitement. The only extra meetings have been those held every morning for prayer—which, as they have continued without interruption for more than a year, are regarded not as extra, but as regular and indispensable. The average attendance every morning is about four hundred, though on some occasions the lecture-room, with its aisles and vestibule crowded, has been too small for the numbers that have attended. Many of the Wednesday-evening lectures have been given in the body of the church, which has been filled.

After the sermon, which from the length of the preliminary services was somewhat shorter than usual, the communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated—the number that participated in it being larger than on any former occasion. The entire body of the church was filled, including the aisles, while many persons remained in their seats in the galleries, as silent spectators of the solemn yet joyful scene. It is a happy day in the history of any church when more of the congregation remain at communion than go away from it! On this occasion not far from two thousand persons mingled in that festival whose partaken emblems are to "show forth the Lord's death till he come!"—*Independent.*

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

DUTIES.

Custom dues are payable in cash only, and levied *ad. valorem.* Unclaimed goods in store are subject to sale by auction at the expiration of one year. The standard ton is 2240lb.

Anchors.	
Per lb	— 7 @— 9
Boots and Shoes.	
DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Desirable styles will sell for about 10 @ 15 ⅌ cent advance. See review.	
Bread.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.	
Pilot ⅌ lb	— 9 @— 9½
Navy	— 7 @— 7½
Crackers, in tins	— 11 @— 14
Cakes, asst tins	— 11 @— 15
Cal Soda Biscuit	— 12 @— 13
Cal Sugar Biscuit	— 14 @— 15
Beeswax.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.	
White ⅌ lb	— — @— 65
Yellow	— — @— 45
Candles.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Sperm ⅌ lb	— 47½@ — —
do Patent	— 55 @— —
French	— — @— 28
Adamantine	— 15 @— 17½
Cigars.	
DUTY 30 PER CENT.	
Very dull. Desirable Havana will not sell for cost and chgs.	
Am Im Havana	10 — @— 20
German do do	6 — @— —
Man Cher No 1	— — @— —
do No 2	— — @15 —
do No 3	— — @— —
Coffee.	
Duty free when imported from place of growth in all vessels except those of Spain and Portugal, in which case it is 15 ⅌ cent., and also free when imported in vessels of those nations from their own colonies.	
Java, white ⅌ lb	— 16 @— —
Java, green	— 16 @— —
Manila	— — @— 15
Costa Rica	— 15 @— —
Rio	— 12 @— —
Cordage.	
DUTY 19 PER CENT.	
Manila, Am made	— — @— 13½
Manila, S. F. Manufacturing Co. jobbing at	— — @— 15
Tarred Cordage	— 10 @— 15
Bale Rope	— — @— 12½
Bolt Rope	— — @— 14
Cotton Twine	— 35 @— —
Flax & H Twine	— 35 @— —
Coal.	
DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Lacka ⅌ ton	— — @18 —
Lehigh	None.
Cardiff	— — @18 —
Scotch	None.
West Hartley	— — @18 —
Liverpool	17 — @18 —
Brymbo	— — @17 —
Sydney	15 — @— —
Cumberland	32 — @— —
Vancouver Island	— — @11 —
Oregon	— — @10 —
Chile	12 — @13 —
Crockery.	
DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Well assorted invoices selling for about cost and charges.	
Dry Goods.	
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.	
Heavy Brown 3-4	— 9 @— 9½
do do 4-4	— — @— 11
do do 5-4	— — @— 12½
Bleached Long Cloths, medium quality, 7-8	— — @— 8½
Do do 4-4	— 8 @— 12
Do do medm qlty 5 4 book fold	— — @— 11½
Do 8-4 do	— — @— 25½
10-4 do	— — @— 27½
DRILLING.	
Heavy Brown, 30 inches	— — @— 11
Bleached 28 inch	— — @— 10
COTTON DUCK.	
Nos. 1 to 5	— — @— 22½
Nos. 6 to 10	— — @— 18
Twid Ravens, 28 in	— — @— 14
Methuen	— — @— 15
Flax Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6 ⅌ bolt	— — @ 8 87½
TICKINGS.	
Ex heavy 30 in	— 14 @— 18
Medium, 30 in	— 11 @— 14
OSNABURGS.	
Plain 30 in	No sale.
Twilled 24 in	No sale.
Plain 24 in	No sale.
DENIMS.	
30 inch	— 11 @— 12
DIAPERS.	
Scotch 11 yd pieces fine	1 35 @ 1 50
Do do medium	1 — @ 1 25
Russian Crash, medium ⅌ yd	— — @— 10
PRINTS.	
Merrimac Blues	— — @— 10½
do Fancy	— — @— 11
Shirting, plates & stripes	— — @— 9½
Cocheco Fancy	— 10 @— 10½
Rich Amern chintz styles fast colors	— 9 @— 12½
Do do blue and orange fast colors	— — @— 9
Do do English fancy do	— 12½@— —
Do do French 4-4 do do	— 15 @— 20
LINENS.	
Table Damask, ⅌ yard	— 27½@— 75
Sheetings, 10-4 to 12-4	— 65 @— 96
Table Covers 7-4 to 12-4	1 — @ 2 50
Blankets selling for 25 ⅌ cent advance on invoice.	
Carpeting 25 ⅌ cent advance.	
HOSIERY.	
White and colored Cotton Hose, ⅌ dozen	1 25 @ 3 —
Woolen half Hose	1 75 @— —
Wool, country knit	2 75 @ 4 —
Cotton	1 — @ 1 37½
Merino	2 — @ 4 —
FANCY DRESS GOODS.	
Good styles, and Millinery Goods pay 5 to 12½ ⅌ cent. on invoice advance on New York cost.	
CLOTHING.	
Grey Overshirts ⅌ doz	20 — @— —
Blue and Red do	15 — @— —
Hickory Shirts	5 — @ 6 —
Check Linen do	5 — @10 —
Enfield Mixed Undershirts and Drawers scarce.	8 50 @10 —
Satinett Pants	18 — @27 —
Cassimere do	30 — @54 —
Overalls	— — @ 5 00
Reefing Jackets	2 50 @ 3 75
Goodyear's Black Rubber Coats	3 50 @ 4 50
Do White do	5 — @ 5 50
Do Slate Colors	2 — @ 2 50
Do Rubber Pants	2 — @— —
Drugs.	
Market generally supplied by importations to the regular trade.	
Alum	— — @— 4
Balsam Copaiba	— 75 @— —
Bi-Carbonate of Soda ⅌ lb	— — @— 5
Borax, refined	— — @— 24
Brimstone, American roll	— — @— 3
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur	— 5½@— 6
Cream Tartar pure	— — @— 50
Castor Oil. E I. refined	1 30 @ 1 40
Epsom Salts	— — @— 4
Hydro Potass	— — @ 4 50
Opium Turkey	— — @ 6 50
Opium, China	8 60 @10 —
Oil Annis	5 50 @ 6 —
Quicksilver	— — @— 65
Sal Soda, Am and English	— — @4½ —
Sulphate Quinine, ⅌ oz	— — @ 1 50
Tartaric Acid, ⅌ lb	— 55 @— 57½
Annatto	— 35 @— 40
Copperas	— 2 @— 3
Sugar of Lead	— — @— 18
Sulphuric Acid	— 7 @— 8
Saltpetre, E. I. refined	— 15 @16 —
Nitric Acid	— 18 @— —
Corks ⅌ 1000	1 75 @ 2 50
Fish.	
Duty on Foreign Caught 15 ⅌ cent.	
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ hf bbl	11 — @— —
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ kitt	— — @3 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ⅌ hf bbl	— — @— —
Salmon, Oregon pickled ⅌ bbl	— — @11 —
Salmon, Puget's Sound	— — @ 9 75
Salmon, Smoked, ⅌ lb	— 8 @— —
Cod, Dry, ⅌ lb	— — @— 7
Flour and Meal.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Gallego, ⅌ bbl	— — @12 50
Haxall	— — @12 50
Oregon	— — @— —
California	10 50 @11 50
Corn Meal, pun	None.
Corn Meal, bbls	— — @ 8 —
Corn Meal, hf bbls	None.
French Conserves and Liqueurs.	
Brandy Fruits, ⅌ case	6 — @— —
Fruits in Syrup	— — @10 —
Absynthe, Pernod's ⅌ doz	— — @12 50
Do Berger's	— — @12 —
Do other brands	8 — @11 —
Vermouth com'on	6 — @ 7 —
Vermouth Nolily	7 50 @ 8 —
Curaçoa	9 — @— —
Kirchwasser	8 — @— —
Muscatel	— — @ 3 25
White Wine Vinegar	— — @— 87½
Fruits and Preserves.	
DUTY: Oranges, Lemons, and Green Fruit, 8; Nuts of all kinds, and Grapes, not dried, 24; Preserved Fruit or Sweetmeat, 15@30; Dry Fruit of all kinds, 8 ⅌ cent. ad val.	
Apples, dried, in casks	— — @— —
Apples, dried, in hlf bbls	— 10 @— 10½
Apples, dried, in kegs, choice	None.
Peaches, Chile, dried ⅌ lb	— — @— 19½
Peaches, Am dried in kegs	— 9 @— 10
Figs, Smyrna ⅌ lb choice	— 18 @— 20
Prunes, Bordeaux	— 18 @— 21
Currants, Zante	— — @— 12½
Citron	— — @— 25
Raisins, bunch, ⅌ box	4 25 @— —
Raisins, layer do	4 75 @— —
Almonds ⅌ lb	— — @— —
Almonds, Soft Shelled	— — @— 25
Chile Walnuts	— — @— 10
Filberts	— 12 @— —
Pea Nuts	— 2½@— 6
Pecan Nuts	— 12 @— 12½
Ginger, Preserved, ⅌ case	— — @ 4 —
Brandy Fruits, qts	— — @ 2 75
Brandy Fruits, half gal	4 — @— —
Assorted Pie Fruits qts	4 — @ 4 25
Fresh Raspberries, 2lb tin	— — @— —
Fresh Blackberries	— — @— —
Fresh Whortleberries	— — @— —
Fresh Strawberries	— — @ 6 00
Fresh Gooseberries	— — @— —
Fresh Cherries	— — @— —
Fresh Peaches	7 50 @— —
Fresh Quinces	— — @— —
Fresh Apples	— — @ 3 75
Fresh Pears	— — @— —
Fresh Cranberries, kegs, ⅌ gal	— 62½@— —
Currant Jelly, qts glass	7 00 @— —
Jellies, assorted, 2lb tins	— — @ 7 —
Raspberry Jam	6 50 @— —
Blackberry Jam	6 50 @— —
Strawberry Jam	6 50 @— —
Honey, 2lb tins	5 — @— —
Fresh Tomatoes	— — @ 3 —
Green Corn	— — @ 4 25
Green Peas	— — @ 4 50
Oysters	4 50 @ 6 50
Clams, 2lb tins	— — @ 4 50
Lobster	4 50 @— —
Lobster, 1lb tins	2 50 @— —
Turkey, 2lb tins	— — @ 6 —
Chicken	6 — @— —
Sardines, hf bxs	3 12½@— —
Sardines, qr bxs	— — @ 2 25
Gherkins, qts	— — @— —
Gherkins, hf gal	4 — @— —
Cucumbers, kegs, ⅌ gall	— 45 @— —
Furniture.	
Eastern cost to cost and charges.	
Glassware.	
DUTY: Cylinder and Crown, 15 per cent.	
The agents of Eastern manufacturers are making limited sales at regular list prices.	
Grain.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Corn, California, ⅌ lb	— — @— —
Corn, Mexican	— — @— 5
Oats, California	— 1½@— 1¾
Barley, Old	— 1½@— —
Do New	— 1 @— —
Wheat, California	— 2¾@— 3¼
Wheat, Oregon	— — @— —
Peas, Split	— — @— 6
Beans, American White	— 1 @— 1½
California White	— — @— 3
Beans, Chile Bayos, old	— — @— 1½
Do California do	— 3¼@— 3½
Gunny Bags.	
In bales, each	— 16 @— —
In bundles	— 12 @— 12½
Grindstones.	
Per cwt	2 50 @— —
Gunpowder.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
American Blasting Dupont's, ⅌ keg	— — @ 3 75
Do do Hazard	— — @ 3 75
Do do Whipple's	None.
English Blasting	— — @— —
American Canister Hazard's ⅌ lb	— — @— 35
Do do Dupont's	— — @— 35
Do do Whipple's	None.
English Canister	— — @— 35
Hops.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
First sort, ⅌ lb	— 25 @— —
Second sort	— — @— —
Hardware.	
Collins' Axes ⅌ dz	13 50 @— —
do handled	— — @16 —
Axe Handles	1 25 @ 2 25
Pick Handles	2 75 @ 3 —
Long Hndld Shovels branded light	15 — @— —
Nails, Cut ⅌ lb	— 4 @— —
do Wrought	— — @— —
Hay.	
California ⅌ ton	9 — @11 —
Leather.	
DUTY: Sole 15; other kinds 19 ⅌ cent.	
Sole Leather, Oak tanned ⅌ lb	— — @— 45
Do do hemlock tanned	— — @— 40
Harness Leather	— — @— 40
Skirting do	— — @— 40
Wax Upper Leather, ⅌ side	4 — @ 4 50
Calf Skins, heavy, ⅌ lb	1 — @ 1 12
Do do light	1 — @ 1 12½
Sheep Skins ⅌ doz	4 — @ 7 —
Lime and Cement.	
DUTY: Lime 8 ⅌ cent., Cement 15 ⅌ cent.	
California, first quality	— — @ 2 —
Cement, Rosendale	— — @ 5 50
Cement, Roman	None.
Lumber.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Humboldt assorted ⅌ M	22 50 @— —
Puget Sound, do	22 50 @— —
Redwood Boards	23 50 @24 —
Redwood Flooring	— — @35 —
Port Orford Cedar	— — @50 —
Eastern Lumber	35 — @50 —
Do oak, hickory and ash plank	70 — @140 —
Joist, Floor	31 50 @— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	— — @— —
Shingles, Redwood	3 — @— —
Redwood Siding, dressed	— — @28 —
Do do rough	— — @24 —
Laths, Eastern	— — @— —
Laths, California	2 75 @— —
Doors and Sashes 10 ⅌ cent. advance.	
Molasses and Syrups.	
DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
N. Orleans Molasses in bbls ⅌ gal	None.
Sandwich Islands do do	— — @— 30
East Boston Syrup in 5 gal kegs	— — @— 75
Do do in 8 gal kegs	— — @— 67½
Do in 14 gall kegs	— — @— 67½
Seth Adams 5 gal kegs	— — @— 75
Do 8 gal kegs	— — @— 67½
San Francisco Heavy Golden, 5 gall kegs	— — @— 80
Sandwich Islands do	None.
Malt Liquors.	
DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
J & R Tennent's bottled Ale, ⅌ doz	3 25 @— —
Do do Stout	— — @ 3 25
Younger's Edinburgh Ale	3 25 @— —
Do Stout	— — @ 3 25
Do Imperial Ale in stone jugs	4 25 @ 4 50
Dunphy & Co's Guinness Dublin Stout	— — @ 3 25
D Dunbar's bottled Ale	3 25 @— —
Do do Stout	— — @ 3 25
Bowley's Ale	3 25 @— —
Jeffrey & Co's Ale, in stone jugs	— — @ 4 50
Muir & Son's Edinburgh Ale, stone bottles	— — @ 4 50
Do do in pints	— — @ 3 —
Clark & Bengough's Truman's Stout	— — @ 3 25
Friends' Allsopp's bottled Ale	3 25 @— —
Byass' do Ale	3 25 @— —
Morice, Cox & Co's Stout	— — @ 3 25
Do Ale	3 25 @— —
A Berwick & Co's Ale	3 25 @— —
Bridges' Stout	— — @ 3 25
American Ale, in cases	— — @ 3 25
Do Porter	— — @ 3 25
ENGLISH CASK BEER.	
J R Tennent's Ale ⅌ hhd	45 — @47 50
Do Stout do	35 — @40 —
Younger's Ale	— — @45 —
Do Porter	32 50 @35 —
J C Wood & Co's Ale, Artillery Brand, Westminster Brewery	45 — @47 50
John Jeffrey's Edinburgh Ale	45 — @47 50
Salt's Ale do	45 — @47 50
Reader, Howard & Co's Stout	None.
Allsopp's Ale do	45 — @— —
Trueman's Stout	None.
Do XX do	None.
Barclay & Perkin's Ale do	— — @— —
Do do Stout do	32 — @35 —
Watkins' Dublin Stout	35 — @37 50
Abbott's Ale do	30 — @— —
A Berwick & Co's Ale do	— — @45 —
Burton Brewery Co's No 3 Ale	47 50 @40 —
Do Stout do	— — @— —
Bass' Ale	— — @47 50
Muir & Son's Edinburgh strong Ale	— — @47 50
AMERICAN.	
Eastern ⅌ bbl	— — @12 —
Fairb'ks & Beard's Ale and Porter ⅌ doz	— — @ 3 25
Lion Company's California Ale ⅌ bbl	— — @15 —
Matches.	
DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Round wood, large cases, ⅌ gross	— — @— 55
Do. in tins	— — @— —
Matting.	
DUTY 19 PER CENT.	
China 4-4	8 50 @ 9 —
China 5-4	9 50 @10 —
China 6-4	10 50 @11 —
Metals.	
DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
IRON.	
Scotch and English Pig ⅌ ton	35 — @37 —
Am Pig ⅌ ton	35 — @37 —
Refined Bar, bad assortment, ⅌ lb	— — @— 3
Refined Bar, good assortment, ⅌ lb	— — @— 3½
Plate No 5 to 9	— 4 @— 5
Sheet No 10 to 13	— 5 @— —
Sheet No 14 to 20	— 7 @— —
Sheet No 24 to 27	— 7 @— —
COPPER.	
DUTY: Bolt and Braziers', 15; Pig, Bar, Old and Sheathing, Free.	
Sheathing ⅌ lb	— — @— 36
Sheathing, Old	— 15 @— —
Sheathing, Yell	— — @— 27
Do Old Yell	— — @— 14
Bolts	— — @— —
Composition Nails	— — @— 30
TIN PLATES.	
Plates, Charcoal IX ⅌ box	— — @18 —
Plates, I C Charcoal	— — @17 —
Coke	— — @14 —
Roofing Plates	— — @11 —
Banca Tin slabs, ⅌ lb	— 8 @— 9
STEEL.	
DUTY: Cast, Shear, and German 12 ⅌ cent; other kinds, in bars 15 ⅌ cent.	
English Cast Steel, ⅌ lb	— — @— 13
QUICKSILVER.	
Per lb	— — @— 65
ZINC.	
DUTY: Sheets 12 per cent.	
Sheets ⅌ lb	— — @— 10
LEAD.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Pig ⅌ lb	— — @— 6½
Sheet	— — @— 9
Pipe	— — @— 10
Bar	— — @— 9½
Naval Stores.	
DUTY: Oakum free; other kinds 15 per cent.	
Pitch ⅌ bbl	— — @ 6 50
Tar, American, ⅌ bbl	— — @ 6 —
Rosin	— — @ 3 —
Varnish, bright	14 — @— —
Varnish, Copal, ⅌ gal	3 — @— —
Spirits Turpentine, ⅌ gal	— 67½@— 70
Chains and Cables ⅌ lb	— — @— 6
Oars and Sweeps, ⅌ foot	— 9 @— 11
Invoices of Shelf Ship Chandlery about prime cost.	
Oakum, Navy, ⅌ lb	— 7 @— —
Do superior	— — @— 8
Oil.	
DUTY: Sperm, Whale, and other Fish Oils of foreign Fisheries, Neatsfoot, Linseed, Hempseed and Rapeseed, 15 per cent.; Olive in casks, bottles or flasks 24 ⅌ cent; Palm 4 per cent.	
Olive, common, in bottles, ⅌ doz	3 62½@— —
Do Durand's	4 37½@— —
Do Piagniol	4 62½@— —
Do Possel	4 50 @— —
Linseed, boiled	— 90 @ 1 —
Sperm, crude	— — @ 1 25
Coast Whale	— 40 @— 42½
Sperm, bleached	— — @ 1 75
Polar, crude	— — @— 47½
Polar, refined	— — @— —
China Tea	— — @— —
Do Nut	— 92½@— 95
Lard	— — @ 1 50
Paints.	
DUTY: Chalk, 5; White and Red Lead, Whiting, Litharge, Vermillion, etc, 15; Spanish Brown and Ochre, 24 ⅌ cent.	
Lead, Red, American ⅌ lb	— — @— 11
Lead, White, Am. pure, in oil	— — @— 9½
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry	— 2½@— —
Ochre, ground	— 6 @— 7
Spanish Brown	— 1½@— 2
Spanish Brown gnd in Oil	— 5 @— 6
Whiting	— 1½@— —
Vermilion, Chinese	— — @ 2 00
Litharge	— 8 @— 10
Venetian Red	— 4 @— —
Chalk	— 1½@— —
VARNISHES.	
Elastic Carriage	7 — @— —
Best Wearing	8 — @— —
Fine Copal	5 — @— —
Best Oak	4 50 @— —
American	3 — @ 5 —
Tabor & Trego's London	3 — @ 6 75
Provisions.	
DUTY: Beef, Pork, Ham and Bacon, Butter and Lard, 15 ⅌ ct Cheese 24 ⅌ cent.	
Beef, Mess ⅌ bbl	— — @25 —
Beef, extra Mess, hf bbls	None.
Pork, Clear ⅌ bbl	— — @37 50
Pork, Clear, hf bbl	— — @20 50
Pork, Mess, bbl	— — @35 —
Pork, Mess, hf bbl	— — @19 —
Pork, Prime, bbl	— — @30 —
Pork, Oregon, Mess	— — @— —
Hams, Billings	— 22 @— —
Hams, in brine	— 20 @— —
Hams, Oregon	None.
Bacon, sides, clear	None.
Bacon, sides, extra clear	— 24 @— 25
Bacon, Oregon	None.
Beef Tongues ⅌ hf bbl	— — @— —
Butter, choice	— 30 @— 34
Butter, fair to prm	— 22 @— 24
Butter, Inferior	— 15 @— 18
Butter, California	— 37½@— 45
Butter, Oregon	None.
Lard, kegs, choice ⅌ lb	— — @— 17
Lard, 10lb tins	— 17 @— 18
Lard, 15 and 20lb tins	None.
Lard, Oregon	None.
Cheese, choice	— — @— 15
Potatoes.	
DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
California ⅌ lb	— — @— 1
Sweet	None.
Pulu.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Sandwich Isl ⅌ lb	— 13 @— —
Rice.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Carolina, casks ⅌ lb	— — @— 5
China No 1	— — @— 5½
China No 2	— — @— 4½
Siam No 1, uncl'd	— — @— 4
Siam Cargo do	— — @— 3½
Patna No 1 do	— — @— 4½
Batavia No 1 do	— — @— 4
Do inferior do	— — @— —
Manila No 1 do	— — @— —
Manila No 2 do	— — @— 3
Salt.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Fine, 20lb bags	— 31 @— —
Fine, 10lb bags	— 17 @— —
Fine, 5lb bags	— 10 @— 11
California ground, in 5lb bags	— 11 @— —
Liverpool ⅌ ton	— — @17 —
Do Coarse Stoved	— — @25 —
Sauces, &c.	
DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Worcestershire Sauce, pts	6 — @— —
Do do hf pts	3 75 @— —
Tomato Catsup, pts	— — @— 87½
Do do qts	— — @ 1 25
Pepper Sauce, pts ⅌ doz	— — @ 1 12½
Capers pts	— — @— —
Stoughton Bitters, ⅌ doz, qts	3 — @ 3 50
Do do pts do	1 50 @ 3 50
Boker's Bitters	— — @ 7 50
Assorted Sauces, pints	1 25 @ 1 50
Starch.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Kingsford's	— — @— 8
Colgate's	— — @— 7½
Shot.	
DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Assorted ⅌ bag	— — @ 1 87½
Soap.	
DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Castile ⅌ lb	— 25 @— —
Hill's pale No 1	— — @— 8
Colgate's pale No 1	— — @— 8
Chemical Olive	— 7½@— 8½
Brown, in small boxes	— 4 @— —
Marseilles	— 12 @— 13
English Yellow	— 5 @— 6
Do White	— 5 @— —
Spirits.	
DUTY, ALL KINDS 30 PER CENT.	
Alcohol in bbls	— 57½@— 60
Do in tin	— 75 @— —
BRANDY.	
Jules Robin & Co's Cognac	— — @ 5 25
A. C. Godard & Co's	— — @ 5 75
United V. Proprictors, Cognac	— — @ 4 62½
United Propriators Rochelle	— — @ 3 50
Pinet, Castillion & Co	— — @ 5 37½
A Bonniot & Co's Cognac	4 50 @ 4 75
Vignerons Unis Rochelle	— — @ 3 50
Louis Leberton Cognac	— — @ 4 75
Bisquit, Tricoche & Co	— — @ 4 75
Marette & Co	— — @ 4 50
Pellevoisin	— — @ 3 50
Sazerac	5 — @ 8 —
A Seignette	— — @ 3 50
G V Bernard & Co's La Rochelle	— — @ 3 50
Bordeaux	— — @ 2 25
Freeman & Simpson's Philadel'a Mixed	— — @— 75
American, octaves	— 42½@— 45
GIN.	
Old Tom	— — @ 1 50
Do Swaine, Boord & Co's	— — @ 1 60
New York	— 40 @— —
Woolfe's Scheidam Schnapps	— — @ 6 25
Voldner's do	— — @ 5 50
Charles' London Cordial	— — @ 5 50
Rynbende's Steamboat	— — @ 1 —
Swan	— — @ 1 —
Grape	— — @ 1 —
Grape Leaf	— — @ 1 —
Hour Glass	— — @ 1 —
Crown	— — @— 95
Other b'ds Holland	— 75 @— 80
WHISKY.	
Scotch	— — @ 1 25
Irish	— — @ 1 30
Freeman & Simpson's Magnolia	— — @ 1 —
Amer low proof	— 30 @— —
Do high proof ⅌ gal	— 29 @— —
Do California	— — @— —
PURE SPIRITS.	
American	— 35 @— —
RUM.	
New England	— — @— 65
Jamaica	1 40 @ 3 —
CIDER.	
Bancroft's	— — @ 4 —
Fairbanks & Beards	— — @ 3 25
Sugar.	
DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Boston crushed ⅌ lb	— — @— 13½
New York do	— — @— 13½
San Fran'sco do (A)	— — @— 14
Do do (B)	— — @— 13½
Do Powdered	— — @— 15
Do soft crshed. A	— — @— 13½
Do do B	— — @— 12
Do Refined Loaf	— — @— —
Do Yellow	— — @— 12
China, first quality	— 9½@— —
Do second do	— — @— —
Do third do	— — @— —
Ping Fa	None.
Manila, first qual	None.
Do second do	None.
Do third do	None.
Batavian, Nos 17@20	None.
Do No 16	— — @— 9
Do Nos 12@15	None.
Sandwich Isl do	— 7 @— 10
New Orleans yel	— — @— 10
W. I. Muscovado	— — @— —
Spices.	
Mustard, Am in ¼lb glass ⅌ doz	— — @— —
Do English do	— — @— —
French	— — @ 1 75
Nutmegs, whole ⅌ lb	— — @— 50
Mace	— — @— —
Assorted invoices, ground, in glass, selling for 15 per cent loss.	
Cassia ⅌ lb	— — @— 45
Pepper Grain	— — @— 11
Saleratus, ¼lb glass ⅌ doz	— — @— 62½
Do bulk ⅌ lb	— 5 @— 5½
Yeast Powders, Preston & Merrill's, in ¼lb tins, ⅌ gross	— — @— 33
Donnolly's California	— — @— 30
Teas.	
Duty in American vessels, from the place of growth, free, otherwise 15 ⅌ cent.	
GREEN.	
Young Hyson, Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton made cases, 1 lb canisters	— 25 @— 31
Do 2 lb canisters	— 17½@— 20
Do boxes	— 20 @— 25
Young Hyson, Canton made boxes	— 20 @— 25
Country pkd Gunpowder and Imperial, hlf chests and boxes	— 37½@— 50
Hyson do	— 37½@— 50
Young Hyson do	— 37½@— 55
BLACK.	
Oolong, hlf chests and boxes, ¼ and ½ lb papers	— 22½@— 42½
Pouchong do	— 22½@— 40
Souchong do	— 22½@— 40
Congou, in bulk	— 22½@— 32½
Tobacco.	
Half lbs, favorite brands ⅌ lb	— 32½@— —
Do outside do	— 25 @— —
Do common do	— 20 @— 25
Pounds, bright natural leaf	— 35 @— 45
Goodwin's smoki'g ⅌ gross	— — @ 2 75
Watson's do	— — @ 2 50
Anderson's solace Chewing	— — @ 6 —
Goodwin's N Y do	— — @ 5 —
Hungarian, ⅌ doz	6 — @ 9 —
Bright natural leaf fancy packed	— 50 @— 75
Do ordinary	— 30 @— 38
Kentucky Leaf	— 15 @— 16
Goodwin's Smking	— — @ 3 25
Wines.	
Duty, all kinds, 30 ⅌ ct. ad valorem.	
Madeira, in wood, per gal	— 75 @ 3 —
Do in glass ⅌ doz	3 — @ 9 —
Sherry, in wood, ⅌ gal	1 50 @ 3 —
Do Burdon	— — @ 2 50
Do in glass ⅌ doz	8 — @10 —
Mousley & Co.'s brands Sherry in wood ⅌ gal	2 50 @ 5 50
Evans & Co do	2 — @ 3 50
Port, wood, ⅌ gal	1 50 @ 2 50
Do glass ⅌ doz	3 50 @ 8 —
Burgundy Port	— — @ 1 25
Claret ⅌ cask	— — @37 50
Do Marseilles	— — @45 —
Do ⅌ case	2 60 @ 3 25
Sauterne	3 75 @— —
Do ⅌ cask	40 — @45 —
Champagne,	
Do Heidsieck	14 50 @15 75
Cordon Royal	— — @12 50
Do G. H Mumm & Co's genuine	14 — @15 —
Sparkling Calafo'a	— — @15 —
Do Jacqueson	— — @14 —
Do Schreider, Anchor	15 — @16 —
Do ordinary	7 50 @ 9 —
Wool.	
Native Cal ⅌ lb	— 6 @— 8
American	— 10 @— 13
Wooden Ware, &c.	
3 hooped Pails, patent, painted, ⅌ doz	3 25 @— —
Nests Tubs do	— — @ 3 50
Corn Brooms, best in good order, do ⅌ doz	— — @— —

DR. BUSHNELL'S THEOLOGY.—Some of our contemporaries which have been accustomed to denounce Dr. Bushnell as the heresiarch of New England, are quite nonplussed by the solid orthodoxy of his volumes of "Sermons for the New Life." The *Puritan Recorder* facetiously claims the orthodoxy of these sermons on depravity, regeneration, and the atonement, as a fruit of its own characteristic assaults upon Dr. Bushnell, a few years ago. But as is apt to be the case when that journal attempts to deal with matters of fact, the dates are against its argument: for the very sermons which it quotes to prove the recovery of Dr. Bushnell to the faith, were preached many years before the *Puritan* endeavored to excite suspicion against him, and they are now published without change, because their author has not changed.

Those who care to know the theology of Dr. Bushnell upon the essentials of the Christian faith, should read these sermons. But they are worthy to be read for a higher end: for upon the noblest themes of Christian life and duty, they are among the richest and most edifying sermons in the English language.

The highest testimonial to Dr. Bushnell's worth as a minister of Christ has just been given, in the fact that after the prolonged respite from labor already granted him, every member of his church, male and female, has now signed a request to him to abide with the church through life as their pastor, without regard to his ability to speak to them hereafter from the pulpit.—*Independent.*

The Southern *Vineyard* says: A party arrived on the 12th inst. at San Bernardino from Cedar City, Utah. They report that a party of disaffected Mormons had left for the Eastern States. They say the crops of Utah are good—that the San Bernardino Mormons are anxious to get back.

IT SEEMS to be impossible for some of these Christian editors to understand that our Government must not and cannot foster any religion—either of the Christy or un-Christy type.

Shasta Republican.

Some of our un-Christian editors don't seem to understand why religion should be fostered at all. To hear them talk one would suppose that they had been on Pontius Pilate's jury, and had gratuitously furnished the cross-timber, nails, sponges and vinegar.—*Trinity Journal.*

GIVING CREDIT.—A boy at a crossing having begged something of a gentleman, the latter told him that he would give him something as he came back. The boy replied: "Your honor would be surprised if you knew how much money I lose giving credit that way."

GOLD—ITS EFFECT.

Ten years have now elapsed since gold was discovered in California, and seven years since similar discoveries were made in Australia. Although Russia, since the time when Peter the Great *ordered* gold to be discovered in the Oural Mountains, has continued to yield an important quantity, neither the world's commerce, nor that of Russia, seems to have been much benefitted by it. The Russian government seems to think that if the gold is dug out of the mountain, and buried in the fortress of St. Petersburg, some great benefit has been derived from the operation. The Czar seems to be experimenting on the theory of Aristotle the father of philosophers, in relation to usury. His *dictum* echoed by the reformer, Martin Luther, in a later age, and by all advocates of usury laws, was that no usury or interest should be allowed for the use of money, for the reason that money produces nothing of itself. "If you bury 100 coins in a bag," said the sage, "they never will become 101 or multiply in any way." This truth seems to have been verified in Russia, while other nations have set the coins to work, employing industry, and thus multiplying the general wealth. The production of gold down to the close of last year has been in the chief countries as follows:—

Value of Gold Exported from Australia and California in each year, from 1847 to 1857, inclusive.

Years.	New S. Wales.	Victoria.	California.	Total.
1848	....	....	£11,700	£11,700
1849			1,600,000	1,600,600
1850			5,000,000	5,000,000
1851	£468,336	£438,777	8,250,000	9,157,413
1852	3,600,175	6,135,728	11,700,000	21,435,903
1853	1,781,171	8,664,529	12,500,000	22,945,700
1854	773,209	8,255,550	14,100,000	23,128,759
1855	209,250	11,303,980	13,400,000	24,913,230
1856	97,456	12,643,024	14,000,000	26,740,480
1857	93,198	11,671,101	13,110,000	24,874,299
Total	£7,022,795	£59,112,689	£93,672,000	£159,807,384

The Australian production increases apparently faster than that of California, and the total result has been an addition of $800,000,000 to the gold currency of the world in ten years. In 1850, M. Chevalier, in his work on Money estimated the quantity of gold and silver existing in various forms, in 1848, at £1,727,000,000, or $8,500,000,000. Of this one-third was gold. The annual production of gold from 1800 to 1850 had been £3,258,000 from all sources. It was then stated by M. Chevalier, and most other writers agreed, that the continued production of gold in Australia and California, at the rate of £20,000,000 per annum, would produce an important decline in the value of that metal, relatively not only to silver, but to all other commodities; that is to say, all prices would rise, while all fixed incomes and annuities, payable in gold, would annually depreciate to the final impoverishment of the annuitants. In other words, the fixed amount of gold that they would continue to receive annually, as rents and dividends, would yearly command less of the products of industry. This fear fixed the attention of most governments. Holland rejected gold as a tender, and adhered to silver; the United States abandoned silver and adhered to gold; France contemplated the measure, but abandoned it, adhering to both metals. Ten years has elapsed, as we have said. The average product is $80,000,000 of gold. If M Chevalier's estimate was correct, that there was about $3,000,000,000 of gold in existence in 1848, and the old sources of gold have sustained their supply, they would have given £32,000,000, $150,000,000, which would have made good the wear and tear, leaving the Californian and Australian supply, $800,000,000, as an addition to the existing amount. Hence the gold in the world has increased 25 per cent. in ten years! M. Chevalier remarked, in 1850—"If we suppose, as we have reason to believe, that the new produce yielded by the sources of supply in California and Australia will ammount annually to £20,000,000, a few years will lead to an important alteration in the present exchangeable value of gold." The London *Times* argued that, although gold might not vary in relation to silver, there "would be a slow but certain reduction in their intrinsic value." This idea was generally entertained, and it gave a great impulse to business, since all wished to participate in the anticipated rise in goods. That impulse to enterprise has continued through a series of events adverse to the development of the effect which was anticipated from gold. It may serve briefly to allude to these. Simultaneously with the gold discoveries came the revolutions in Europe, which destroyed a large amount of wealth, and caused a desire to hoard money, quite sufficient to absorb all the new metals produced. All these political difficulties were brought to an end in 1851, simultaneously with a decline in the price of food, consequent upon the good harvests that succeeded the famine of 1847, money became very cheap. Throughout the year 1852 it was at 2 per cent. in the Bank of England. These circumstances renewed the speculative disposition. The Australian movement then became developed, by which an immense amount of goods was exported from England and the Atlantic United States to the gold countries. The amount of capital so absorbed was large. In the next year the harvests were again short, and prices began to rise. At the same time the Russian war occurred, absorbing a very large capital in men and money. Following the war, in the United States an immense railroad development took place, which has absorbed a very large capital. The $600,000,000 which in that period have been spent upon railroads in the United States, has caused a large demand for goods, materials, and produce, and has sustained the high prices of other commodities in face of the short supply of food. The following table shows the value of grain imported by France and England in the last few years:—

IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

Into Great Britain.

Years.	Imperial quarters.	Average price to Michaelmas.	Value.
1851	6,078,555	39s. 5d.	£11,969,964
1852	3,600,521	39 10	7,171,037
1853	6,097,607	45 7	13,897,667
1854	5,586,218	72 1	20,133,660
1855	2,898,876	71 10	10,411,762
1856	4,337,616	73 2	15,868,445
1857	3,475,234	59 1	11,425,702

Into France.

Years.	Value.	Quantity quarters.	Price per hectolitre.
1851	£60,000		
1852	184,000		
1853	4,348,000	2,617,201	31f. 94c.
1854	6,860,000	1,317,208	27 4
1855	4,912,000	1,523,629	32 46
1856	12,590,593	3,598,741	27 9
1967	6,350,928	2,116,976	17 38

In the year 1854 France and England together spent $135,000,000 for grain, in consequence of the loss of crops. The harvests everywhere were short, while the expenditure for war, for railroads, and manufacturing, were everywhere large. These circumstances would naturally cause very high prices, independently of any effect of gold. The prices, in their turn, produced another effect, viz., to attract unusual quantities of raw produce from remote countries to the common financial center of the world—London with its vast warehouses—whence they were redistributed to consuming countries. The produce so attracted must be paid for, and silver was the medium of payment. Hence, we find that the arrivals of the metals in England were quite equal to the annual production, and the exports were not less in amount Asia has been the chief source of demand for silver. We may, in illustration, take a table of certain imports into England from Asia, and the prices, in two years:—

	1851. Quantity.	1851. Price.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Price.
Silk, lb	5,020,972	17s.	11,842,957	26s.
Tea	71,466,460		86,200,414	
Sugar, cwt.	1,565,035	22	2,310,430	38
India Silks, pcs.	444,723		601,461	

The effect of this has been the immense export of silver to the East, reaching $250,000,000 in the last six years.

The panic of last fall has put a violent stop to this movement. The consumption of goods and produce seems to be reduced to the lowest minimum, and prices are now lower than six years since. Tooke's "History of Prices" gives the rates in London for three years, to which we have added those of this year:—

	January. 1851.	January. 1854.	January. 1857.	January. 1858.
Coffee	53 @58s.	53 @60s.	58@67	50 @65
Sugar	26 @28	21 @65	36@40	27 @33
Rum, Jamaica	26 @32d.	42 @46d.	44@46	42 @48
Tobacco	4½@10	2½@ 8	8@11	6 @11
Butter	78 @80s.	104 @—	112@—	112 @—
Silk, raw lb	9 @17	12½@16½	16@25	26 @40
Flax, ton	38 @46	35 @52	52@—	50 @—
Wool, 240 lb	£14 @—	15½@16	17@—	14 @—
Logwood	70 @80s.	110 @—	110@—	100 @—
Seal Oil	£37 @—	43 @—	50@—	39 @—
Olive Oil	43 @—	63 @—	61@—	49 @—
Palm Oil	29 @—	43 @—	47@—	39 @—
Tallow	36½@—s.	60 @—	62@—	54 @—
Leather, lb	12 @23d.	15 @20	24@31	23 @25
Saltpeter, cwt.	27¼@29¼s.	27 @31	37@46	30 @40
Ashes, pearl	30½@31	29 @—	45@—	35 @36
Copper	£84 @—	126 @—	135@—	117 @—
Iron, ton	5¾@ 6	9¼@—	9@—	7 5@ 7 16
Iron, Swedish	11¾@—	12¼@—	15@—	16 @15
Lead	17½@—	23½@—	23@—	22 @23
Steel, Swedish	15 @—	17½@—	20@—	22 @23
Tin	84 @—	126 @—	143@—	113 @120

In our own country the prices of market produce, labor, and materials requiring labor for their production, all increased from thirty to fifty, and, in some instances, to one hundred per cent, and are now fallen back to old rates, notwithstanding the continued supply of gold. There is, consequently, up to this time, no change relatively to commodities in the value of gold. Nor does it appear that there is any change in the relative value of gold to silver, notwithstanding that Asia has absorbed such large quantities. Standard silver in London is a commodity, and its price per ounce varies daily in the market, according to the demand. It is generally low in the spring, and advances towards the close of the year. The imports of it into London in each year, from America, and the exports to the East, have been as follows, with the price per ounce:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Price per ounce. March.	July.	Nov.
1852	£4,010,000	£2,494,187	60⅞d	60¼d	61⅜d
1853	8,927,000	5,695,602	61⅜	61¼	61⅞
1854	4,109,000	4,583,018	61⅝	61¼	61⅛
1855	8,501,000	7,894,129	60⅝	61½	60⅝
1856	4,798,000	14,108,901	60	61⅝	62⅜
1857		20,145,921	61⅝	61⅝	61⅛
1858, 2 mos.	1,446,117	1,721,877	61⅝		

Inasmuch as that standard gold is £3 17s. 6d. per ounce, silver at 60d. is exactly in the ratio of 1 to 15½, which was that of March, 1856, and the greatest rise was in November of that year, when it was 62⅛d., or 1 to 14.97. Thus, although the anticipated effect of the abundance of gold was greatly promoted by a special demand for silver, caused by the large importations of Asiatic produce, no relative change took place in the metals. It is true that France has supplied the demand. In 1843 Mr. Leon Faucher estimated the amount of metallic money in France as follows:

Gold coin	$70,000,000
Silver coin	600,000,000
Total	$670,000,000

The annexed is a summary of the imports and exports of silver from France since 1845:—

Years.	Imports, francs.	Exports, francs.
1846	106,856,000	60,086,000
1847	133,207,000	84,678,000
1848	183,330,000	19,896,000
1849	271,414,000	46,847,000
1850	147,692,000	82,808,000
1851	178,630,000	100,680,000
1852	179,857,000	132,474,000
1853	112,585,000	229,458,000
1854	99,348,000	263,542,000
1855	120,891,000	318,051,000
1856	109,896,000	398,518,000
1857	74,457,805	400,562,185
Total	1,703,747,605	2,131,605,185

This table, of twelve years' operations of the flow of silver in France, gives for the first six years an excess of imports equal to 703,236,000 francs, or $131,600,000; and for the last six years, an excess of exports equal to 1,060,183,530 francs, or $204,400,000; being a net decrease of silver in France, according to the official statements, of $70,000,000, or nearly 12 per cent of the amount estimated to have been in the country in 1843. The above figures show how immensely the import of silver was augmented in the years of revolution, 1848 and 1849. There was then no credit, and no sense of safety. No property changed hands except for silver, and the silver so procured was hoarded. Property in Paris at that time had no value, and all French stocks, and the products of French industry, were to be had very cheap for silver, and silver went thither, it appears, in extraordinary quantities, reaching $100,000,000 in two years. The effect of this was seen in the Bank of France, which has contained bullion as follows:—

SPECIE IN BANK OF FRANCE.

Years.	Gold	Silver.	Years.	Gold.	Silver.
1846	£272,000	£3,771,280	1852	£2,757,400	£17,898,960
1847	17,600	6,762,400	1853	4,143,920	8,579,280
1848	180,000	9,944,000	1854	7,783,480	7,948,920
1849	162,000	17,170,800	1855	3,960,000	4,000,000
1850	479,200	17,873,600	1856	2,340,000	4,360,000
1851	3,290,400	19,458,400	1857		

The silver as it flowed into France was, it appears, hoarded until confidence gradually returned, when it came out into the circulation, and found its way to the bank, whence it was again drawn off by war and famine. The India drain has since caused a great substitution of gold for silver. The effect of revolution, war, and short harvests was to diminish the whole mixed mass of money, gold, silver, and paper, diminishing the circulating medium fully to the extent to which it was supplied from the gold countries. The effect of the India drain has been, not so much to diminish the whole mass, as to substitute gold and paper for silver. These causes have all subsided, and the whole mixed mass of money is in great supply, without the metals having changed their relative values. It is asserted that the drain of silver from France causes the greatest inconvenience, notwithstanding that smaller notes and gold have been substituted. The official figures, as above, would not, however, indicate that the actual net loss in twelve years would suffice to produce the inconvenience complained of. The great influx that took place in the years previous to 1852 did not cause any inconvenient over-supply, because, doubtless, the metal passed out of general circulation into private hoards. It may, therefore, be the case that much remains in those hiding places; also, that much more went to the seat of war for army purposes than was accounted for in the official tables The commercial drain, acting upon that in active circulation, would be more distinctly felt. The exports of silver from France in February was $3,200,000 against $9,400,000 same month last year.

Such has been briefly the course of events since the gold discoverirs. The late panic has put a change upon the whole face of affairs. The harvests are now abundant in all directions; all supplies of food and metals are good; consumption has reached its minimum, and production of goods came nearly to a stand still in face of the fall in prices. If the expenditures upon railroads are done, the money is not lost; the works are then ready to fulfill their functions, and with great national wealth the world's peace seems to be assured. The gold which commercial activity had scattered is now accumulated as follows:—

SPECIE IN BANKS.

	1848.	1852.	November. 1857.	March. 1858.
Rate of interest in London	4@3 ₽ ct.	2 ₽ cent.	10 ₽ cent.	2½ ₽ ct.
Banks of England ... Dec. 25	$73,148,717	$111,160,690	$82,108,197	$88,518,109
France ... Dec. 25	46,688,389	113,044,000	35,399,671	63,315,814
New York ... Dec. 25	5,850,424	8,702,895	7,843,230	32,961,076
Boston ... Oct.	2,678,030	2,478,888		8,505,000
Philadelphia Jan. 1	4,100,120	6,685,729		5,937,597
Baltimore ... Jan. 1	1,781,911	1,967,564		
New Orleans Dec. 25	7,590,655	6,216,824	3,280,870	10,978,719
Total	$141,672,796	$250,258,560		$215,214,315

The accumulation of money now in London and Paris is large for the season, the highest amounts being usually reached in June. It is to be remembered, however, that the accumulation of money in the United States is greater than ever before, and the banks of New York held in March more money than the Bank of England held in the previous November, and the aggregate of all the banks of the six cities for March was more than ever before in the same season. In this position we have now to look forward to several years of good crops and of abundant national wealth, with the means of transportation amply provided, a low range of prices, small stocks of goods, and individual wants much enhanced by six months of economy. The production of gold continues on as large a scale as ever. If peace should continue ten years more, and $800,000,000 is again added to the supplies of gold, the real effect of that increased abundance will manifest itself in a marked manner.—*Hunt's Merch. Mag.*

SHIPPING INTEREST—MARINE LOSSES

This important branch of commerce remains in a depressed condition. For several weeks past the shipments of breadstuffs to Great Britain have been large, but the tonnage being excessive, the ruling rates are not considered remunerative, and, consequently, very few transient vessels are at present called into requisition.

It is difficult to conjecture when there will be any substantial improvement in the carrying trade; but the comparatively small quantity of tonnage constructed during the last two years, the large number of vessels destroyed by fire or the wrath of the tempest, and the new fields of enterprise constantly being developed in remote sections of the world, would seem to augur that it cannot long continue thus depressed.

The immense amount of capital annually lost to the country by marine disasters, is far in excess of what would be generally supposed by those whose attention is not turned by their occupations to this subject, and it ought to receive the careful consideration of the legislators of the National Councils. In other species of mercantile disaster there is always the consolation that what is lost by individuals still remains in the hands of communities; but in losses by sea and fire the damage is general, and though it may be supplied to individuals by insurers, the loss is nevertheless distributed over the nation at large. The footings of the losses by marine disasters, during the past twelve months, shows the absolute blotting out of nearly $20,000,000 capital, which has been made good by the merchants of the Atlantic cities, through their insurance companies, who act merely as directors and distributors of the funds. This great sinking of capital is directly traced to three causes, all of which form proper subjects of Congressional legislation. The first of these is the want of seamanship on the part of many of the officers and crews of vessels. Efforts made by individuals to elevate the character of sailors seem to be powerless, and many heavy losses are annually incurred for want of a system for examination into the qualifications of Captains. Congress, a year or two ago, passed a law requiring that the machinery of steamboats shall be inspected, in order that their deficiencies shall not be the cause of destruction to human life; and it certainly should take a step further, and require that captains of vessels should be competent for the duties they assume, that the lives of passengers and sailors should not be sacrificed to their incompetency.

The second cause of so many marine losses, is the insufficient manner in which vessels built in modern times are constructed. Seagoing craft should not be allowed to depart from our ports unless they are sufficiently well built to pass a government inspection.

The remaining cause of so many marine disasters is to be found in the small number of men oftentimes carried in proportion to the size of vessels. The tonnage has been increased in a ratio out of all proportion to the increase of sailors. The mode of measurement aids in reducing the effective force required by the existing laws, and this is proved inadequate to vessels of large registers. More work is, too frequently, expected of sailors than they can perform, and the officers are too apt to resort to brutality to obtain extraordinary exertions.

Every one of these deficiencies is properly within the scope of Congressional action, and every one of them calls for its interference. It is in the merchant service that the country is to find its right arm of defense strengthened in time of need, and it behooves our legislators to see to it, that when its aid may be wanted it be not found withered and paralyzed by long neglect and cruel treatment.

One very serious result of the increasing disasters at sea, is the heavy losses to which the Marine Insurance Companies are subjected. It is becoming a subject of very serious consideration with the merchants of the large cities, what they are to do for insurance if these matters are not checked. Capital will not be readily invested in business which proves itself so hazardous, and the business of merchant vessels cannot afford to pay increased rates of premiums. Under these circumstances we trust that the attention of Congress, at its next session, will be turned to this subject, and that some means may be devised, not only for the saving of so many millions of dollars to the country, but for the lives of the thousands "who go down to the sea in ships.—*N. Y. Shipp. & Coml. List.*

WORTHLESSNESS OF U. S. CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The *U. S. Economist*, of a recent date, states that the quantity of Teas exported from China to the United States from 1853 to 1857, both years included, was 168,554,608 lb, while the official returns of the United States imports from China during the same period gave only 114,988,933 lb, from which it would appear only 70 per cent of the tea which cleared from China entered the United States.

The *Economist* goes on to say:

"The quantities, as exported from China, are correct—they are known to and can be verified by the owners, while the figures as given by the Federal Government are and always have been incorrect. The cause of the incorrectness remains to be discovered, and it is to be observed that if all the returns of the government are liable to the same discrepancy, there is no wonder that the official estimates vary from year to year. There is no doubt that the offices are sometimes filled with very incompetent persons, and too much neglect by far is practiced by heads of departments in examining into the manner in which the duties of subordinates are discharged. It may be said that the teas not paying duties, the error is not essential, but we have reason to know that the returns of goods which do pay duties is not more accurate."

The Custom Houses throughout the country are filled with men selected wholly from partizan considerations, without reference to capability, and the consequences are that the public business is carried on in the most slovenly manner. The utmost dissatisfaction is felt by the merchants in all the large cities with the ignorance, incompetence, and disobliging manners of the custom house employees. The interests of the country imperatively require that in filling the public offices the present system shall be entirely done away with.

BUSINESS.

The past week has been characterized by a steady demand for goods from the country, the effect of which was seen in an increased movement of general merchandise from first hands. The inquiry for the north coast, on the other hand, has fallen off, particularly for the Victoria market, to which the shipments for the thirty days preceding the 18th inst. were very heavy.

The value of our exports, other than treasure, for the current month to yesterday, are as follows:

To Victoria, Vancouver Island	$608,953
Chile	40,517
Australia	36,714
China	29,936
Mexico	19,223
Sandwich Islands	13,292
Costa Rica	9,344
Panama	4,728
Caches Bay	1,373
Total for the month	$764,080
Previously this year	1,795,745
Total for the year	$2,559,825

The exports of treasure for the current month to yesterday were as follows:

July 2, Per Boston Light, for Hongkong	$30,682
" 5, Golden Gate, for Panama	1,618,891
" 6, Phantom, for Manila	16,000
" 8, Flying Eagle, for Honolulu	2,500
" 13, Neptune's Car, for Hongkong	368,539
" 16, Staghound, for do.	2,000
" 17, Flying Fish, for do.	121,210
" 20, Golden Age, for Panama	1,859,010
" 20, Vitula, for Manila	3,500
Total for the month	$4,022,332
Previously this year	23,537,576
Total for the year	$27,559,908

The shipments of treasure by the Panama steamers during this month were less than those of July last year by $43,383.

Flour has become somewhat easier for buyers during the past week, and on Friday and Saturday round lots of ordinary superfine Domestic could have been bought for $10,50. The stock of Gallego and Haxall is small, and wholly in the hands of dealers, who are getting $13,50 for jobbing lots. Eastern Corn Meal is jobbing at $10. Wheat ruled pretty steady through the week at 3@3½c. for choice samples. Barley sold at an average of $1 05 for prime new. Oats at 1½@1¾c.. and for very superior 2c. was realized in a few instances. 20,000 bags Barley and Oats sold within the week for export to Australia. There has been shipped to that quarter thus far this month 22,830 bags Oats and 12,714 bags of Barley.

All descriptions of Provisions have been in fair demand since our last issue, and prices are without material alteration. The sales of Butter were large, leaving very little in first hands at the close of the week, and the tendency of the market as we write is upward. Lard has ruled perhaps somewhat easier.

Some large purchases of fresh Black Teas were made on Friday and Saturday on speculation. Coffee remains firm, and no Rio can be bought under 13c. Good grades of Rice are held firmly. Refined Eastern Sugars are a shade lower than a week since, while China No. 1 has sold at an advance of half-a-cent a pound. The *J R. Mora* which cleared on the 24th inst. for Victoria, V. I., carried away a full cargo of Calcutta Rice and Batavia Sugar.

The deposits at the U. S. Branch Mint in this city during the past week, amounted to 27,577 64 oz. of Gold, and the coinage during the same period was $620,000 in double eagles.

Mer. Gaz. and Shipp. Register.

OFFICIAL RETURN

Of the number of Passengers which left the Port of San Francisco for Foreign Ports, for the week ending July 24, 1858.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	No. of pass.	Agents.
July 17	Bark Matador	Victoria	2	White & Wilson.
" 17	Brig Quoddy Belle	do.	7	John Dewar.
" 17	Bark Live Yankee	do.	190	Abernethy, Clark & Co.
" 17	Bark Ella Frances	do.	6	Tilden & Co.
" 17	Ship Leonidas	do.	150	Hughes & Hunter.
" 20	Schr Rosaltha	do. & Whatcom	1	W. Schielden.
" 20	Stmr Golden Age	Panama	248	Forbes & Babcock.
" 21	Stmr Oregon	Victoria	196	Forbes & Babcock.
Total			803	

I. W. LEES,
HENRY JOHNSON,
Inspectors of Stamps.

MARRIED.

In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, July 26th, by the Rev. F. E. Preveaux, Mr. Charles A. Norton to Miss Mary Louisa Dam.

In this city, July 25th, by the Rev. Augustus Kellner, Charles Abel to Henriette Weldemann, both of this city.

In this city, July 25th, by the Rev. F. C. Ewer, J. M. Cushing to Ann M. Kennedy.

In this city, July 23d, by the Rev. E. Bannister, John M. Marks to Rosanna Dunn, both of this city.

At Garrote, Tuolumne County, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. N. McCulloch, Mr. Major T. Bither, of Linneus, Maine, and Mrs. Sarah J. Jones, of Lewisburgh, Arkansas.

☞ Bangor Democrat please copy.

In Stockton, July 23d, Mr. Eldridge E. Stockwell to Miss Jane L. Howe.

In Placerville, July 19th, James K. McKinstry to Fanny Armstrong.

At Dutch Flat, Placer county, July 20th, Wm. S. McKee to Mary F. Flack.

DIED.

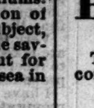
In Los Angeles, July 21st, Seth H. Lount, aged 29 years. son of the late Col. Samuel Lount, Canada.

SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS,
CORNER OF CLAY AND BATTERY STREETS,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN SUMS to suit, on the principal Atlantic Cities.
Also, Exchange on LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, STUTTGART, } Germany.
Ship and Insure Treasure, under open Policies, in the following named offices in New York:
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company;
Sun " "
Union " "
Pacific " "
And transact a General Banking Business.
jy29-3mo. P. SATHER, E. W. CHURCH.

GEORGE B. HITCHCOCK,
STATIONER,
BLANK BOOKS & FINE STATIONERY,
WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS,
Inks of all Kinds, &c.
Gold Pens and Pocket Cutlery of the best quality constantly on hand.
Sansome Street, bet. Clay and Commercial.
jy15-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE.
THE FULTON FOUNDRY
AND
IRON WORKS,
HINCKLEY & CO.,
HAVE BEEN REMOVED
FROM DAVIS TO FIRST STREET,
Between Market and Mission Streets.
☞ All orders for CASTINGS and REPAIRS attended to promptly.
jy15-tf HINCKLEY & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.
New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,
Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.
STROBRIDGE & COLLINS,
m18 tf J street, corner Fifth.

Reapers and Mowers.
BURRILL'S REAPER AND MOWER;
Burrill's Reapers (large size);
Seymour & Morgan's Improved Reapers.
The above come out this year as Reapers and Mowers combined, and are not to be excelled by any other Reaper.
Ketchum's Mowers, (latest improved.)
For sale low by J. D. ARTHUR,
ap3-2m Washington street, near Davis.

ROPE WALK.
MANILLA ROPE OF ANY SIZE, MANUFACtured to order, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Manila Rope, all sizes
ALSO,
Bale Rope, and Whale Line.
TUBBS & CO.,
sept 26-3m 139 Front street

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE OF DR. ZEILE,
NO. 163 PACIFIC STREET,
ESTABLISHED for the certain and permanent CURE of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, and SYPHILIS in all its various forms, and all diseases arising from the injudicious use of Mercury; also, all diseases of the Liver or Lungs, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, etc., etc. The connected
STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS
Were erected in 1853, at an outlay of upwards of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and in the great popularity they have attained they have fully realized the anticipations of the proprietor, based upon the benefit the Baths have rendered in affecting hundreds o remarkable cures, after all other means had failed, which can be attested by reference to many highly respectable residents of this city.
Invalids to whom it may be desirable, can be accommodated in the establishment with comfortable rooms, board, and the best of attention, and may consult Dr. Zeile on the premises, or remain under the guidance of their own physicians.
☞ The entrance to the BATHS is through the Drug Store.
dec19 3mts.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. M. S. SONORA.

The steamer Sonora arrived early this morning with the mails of July 5th, and some six hundred passengers, among whom we notice Hon. D. C. Broderick and many other well-known Californians. We condense the following brief summary of news from the Atlantic papers.

The great event of the fortnight—indeed of the century—has been the second attempt to lay the great Atlantic telegraph cable, by the U. S. frigate Niagara, and the British ship Agamemnon. We have as yet received no particulars as to the result of the enterprise, though the general belief is that it will prove a failure through some unprovided-for difficulty.

On the afternoon of the 21st ult., the city of New York and the towns in the immediate vicinity were visited by a most extraordinary tempest. In a singularly brief space of time—the storm lasted only about half an hour—a greater amount of damage was done in the city than ever before in such manner. At other places lives were sacrificed to the fury of the tornado.

The reports of the growing crops from all sections of the Union are highly encouraging, and indicate that the earth gives promise of an abundant supply of food for man and beast, besides an ample quantity in prospect of cotton and tobacco. The cotton crop may be short, but the planters will, in the advanced prices incidental to a diminution of the supply, realize their usual income. The hay crop of New England was never better, and all vegetation now appears in the most flourishing condition. The recent weather has been remarkably fine and favorable.

SALE OF THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—The three steamers formerly owned by Collins & Co., have been sold to a French company for $1,600,000.

NICARAGUA TRANSIT.—The Washington *States* understands from a reliable source, that the President has determined to send an armed force to Nicaragua, or at least make such a naval display as will convince the governments of England and France that our way to our Pacific possessions is not to be interfered with, and adds, "This intelligence may be relied on."

A contract has been concluded by the Post-Office and Navy Departments, with the Pacific Mail Co., for carrying the mails between Astoria and Panama, at $348,250 per annum.

Mr. W. H. Davidge has telegraphed to the Post-Office Department, that he has made an arrangement with the Tehauntepec Company, under the extension, to the 1st of October, 1859.

The entire Territory of New Mexico has been constituted a new land district. Wm. Pelham has been appointed Surveyor General, and the lands will soon be brought into market and opened to preemption.

The Land Office has information showing the immense richness of the soil in precious metals, particularly the Mesilla Valley.

The Republicans of Vermont, in convention at Montpelier, nominated Hiland Hall, of Bennington, for Governor, Burnham Martin, of Chelsea, for Lieutenant Governor, and Henry M. Bates, of Northfield, for State Treasurer.

In Maine, the Republicans have nominated Gov. Morrill for re-election, and the Democrats have put Manassah H. Smith again in nomination.

A convention of all sorts of "free doctrine" folks was held in Rutland, Vt., last week, with large attendance and small results.

Several Boston vessels had been seized as slavers off the African coast.

An unusual number of marine disasters and heavy fires are reported in different localities within the fortnight.

Claims to the amount of over $3,000,000 have been proved against the estate of Lawrence, Stone & Co., of Boston, who failed last fall.

Matters in Kansas remain comparatively quiet. The election in reference to the Lecompton Constitution takes place early in August.

The French Minister at Washington, on behalf of his Government, has given assurance to Secretary Cass that Belly's operations in Nicaragua and Central America were unauthorized by Emperor Napoleon.

The British Government have made a gratifying official *amende honorable* for the search of our vessels by their cruisers, and have abandoned the right to molest the American flag without positive proof that it is employed in covering the slave trade.

NICARAGUA TRANSIT TO BE OPENED.—The New York *Tribune* of July 5, says the government of Nicaragua "have formally revoked the Canal Company's charter, for incapacity and non-fulfillment, and have concluded an agreement with Vanderbilt, by which the entire Transit is made over to him for a term of fifty years or longer, in consideration of a loan from him of $100,000 to the government, for which he is well secured and is to receive seven per cent. interest. If the line is not opened in ninety days, a forfeiture of this loan is to be the result The money was sent to Nicaragua in the steamship *Philadelphia*, on the 15th of June, and has probably been already duly received by the parties for whose benefit it was intended." If this be true, as we have good reason to believe it is, we shall in a few weeks have an opposition line opened with the Atlantic States.

NO FAMILY can afford to be without Mustang Liniment in their house. The many accidents we are liable to, may render i nec sary any moment, and nothing is capable of performin sucha certain cure. (*Extract.*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 *Broad-St., Philad'a.*" It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galds, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin and Founders. *Beware of imitations.* Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe. jy15-1m

For the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, &c., use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
We regard the Wild Cherry tree as one of nature's own physicians—a sort of Good Samaritan of the Forest—for its "medical gum" has relieved the sufferings and saved the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Dr. Wistar is a pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the real Cherry essence, and it is a remedy by no means "bad to take." We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having witnessed its renovating influence in consumptive cases when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect.
Sold by all respectable Druggists.
BE CAUTIOUS, as there are many counterfeits; look well at the signature before purchasing. Take none unless it has the name of "Henry Wistar, M. D., Philadelphia," and "Sandford & Park," engraved on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.
PARK & WHITE are the only Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.
—ALSO—
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS
—OF—
ALL VALUABLE PATENT MEDICINES, WARRANTED GENUINE.
132 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco m27-3m

PLOW HARNESS—WAGON HARNESS—
CART HARNESS—
HAMES AND COLLARS.
A few sets for sale low.
ap3-2m J. D ARTHUR.

STORE AND SHIP TRUCKS—Large size.
For sale by J. D. ARTHUR,
ap3-2m Washington street, near Davis.

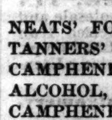
ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER:
133 Clay Street, San Francisco.
BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.
N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State.
May 5-3m

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE,
128½ Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our PRESENT STOCK, the largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast.
may20-3m. JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

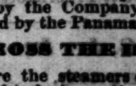
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
New York and California Express and Exchange Company.
CAPITAL, $600,000
D. N. BARNEY, President.
T. M. JANES, Treasurer.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS to suit, on all the cities of the United States and Canadas, and Pay the highest price for GOLD DUST and GOLD BARS.
Purchase Exchange and Certificates of Deposit, at current rates.
Advance on Gold Dust consigned for assay, and receive Deposits, General and Special.
Express Forwarders and Commission Agents.
Ship Treasure at the lowest rates, and insure on our open Policies, held with the best English Companies, viz.:
Indemnity Mutual Marine, Royal Exchange Insurance,
Marine Insurance, London Assurance,
Forward Freight and Parcels to all parts of the United States and Canadas, and through the
"American and European Express and Exchange Company,"
To all parts of EUROPE. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business
Forward Daily Expresses,
In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California.
Semi-Monthly to Oregon and intermediate points, on the northern Coast, and San Diego and intermediate points on the southern Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.
☞ Office corner California and Montgomery streets.
LOUIS McLANE, JR., General Agent for California.
G. W. BELL, SAMUEL KNIGHT, } Superintendents.

NEW BEDFORD
OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,
NO. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.
Bleached, Sperm, Polar, Lard and China
OIL,
IN CASKS, BARRELS AND CASES.
NEATS' FOOT OIL, IN BARRELS AND CASES;
TANNERS' OIL, IN BARRELS;
CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID, in cases;
ALCOHOL, 80 to 95 per cent., in barrels and cases;
CAMPHENE AND OIL WICKING, of all kinds;
CANDLE WICKING and PLATTED WICK, for Star Candles;
SOADA ASH AND POTASH;
BAR SOAP AND OIL SOAP.
Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales guaranteed to give satisfaction.
nol9-tf R. F. KNOX & CO.

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS
The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast.
Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.
ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK OR THE REPAIRing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.
☞ **Old Stand—Corner of Bush and Market sts., San Francisco.**
LEWIS COFFEY. ap29 J. N. RISDON

CAKES & CONFECTIONERY!
G. MITCHLER,
251 Washington St., 2 doors below Stockton,
Is constantly replenishing his stock of
Confectionery, Mottoes, Fancy Toys, &c.
And keeps the best assortment that can be found in the City.
For Parties and Weddings, he has an excellent service o
SILVER WARE AND ORNAMENTS,
Recently imported by him from Paris.
Cakes and Confectionery made of the BEST MATERIALS.
G. MITCHLER,
Apl8.3m 251 Wash'n St., near Stockton.

JOHN W. TUCKER
Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer
—IN—
WATCHES.
DIAMONDS,
Silver Ware, Jewelry,
—AND—
SILVER PLATED WARE.
QUARTZ WORK
OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,
—AT—
NO. 125 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.
Persons in the Interior wishing a
WATCH
MADE OF
GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,
Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of
PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,
Ready for Casing.
nol-3m JOHN W. TUCKER.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. AT ASPINWALL,
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT
The Only Reliable and Safe Route.
DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA
On Thursday, August 5th, 1858,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.
Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately
ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL
Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.
The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.
Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.
Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4TH.
No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of
AUGUST 4TH.
And a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Jan28 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff str eets.

WAGONS—5 Farm and Team Wagons. For sale low.
ap3-m J. D. ARTHUR.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.
BANKERS,
100 Montgomery, near California Street.
DRAW
SIGHT AND TIME BILLS
ON
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK.
ADVANCE ON GOLD DUST for Coinage or Assay.
BUY AND SELL GOLD BARS.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL.
PURCHASE MINT CERTIFICATES.
Attend to Collections, and transact a general
BANKING BUSINESS.
San Francisco, May 20th, 1858. my22-tf

REWARD BIBLES.

I WISH TO SAY AGAIN TO THE SABBATH School children in the State, that there are plenty of REWARD BIBLES on hand to supply all who commit to memory the answers to the questions in the Assembly's Catechism, and recite them at one time.

S. H. WILLEY.

Howard Street Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, June 29, 1858.

ALAMEDA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
—FOR—
YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.
DR. W. GROVE DEAL, PRINCIPAL.

THE eighth session of the Institute will open THURSDAY, July 15th, 1858.

LOCATION.
The Alameda Collegiate Institute is located in a pleasant Oak Grove, in the village of Alameda, in sight of the Bay and City of San Francisco.
Contra Costa and Opposition Steam Ferry Boats touch at our landing, from which stages convey passengers immediately to the Institute.
The place is remarkable for its healthines and delightful climate; and is equal to any for its quiet, morality and freedom from everything that would divert the students from their studies.

TERMS.	Five mos.
Board, Tuition in English Branches and Ancient Languages, and Washing	$185 00
Music, including use of instrument	50 00
Modern Languages, each	25 00
Embroidery	20 00
Tuition in English Branches, per session	30 00
Classics and Mathematics	35 00

Bills due half yearly in advance. This regulation must be complied with, unless special arrangements are made with the Principal.
Each scholar must have every article of clothing marked with her or his name.
Boarders supply their own Bedding, Napkins and Lights. Books and Stationery supplied at city prices.
No deduction made for absence or parts of a month.
For further information, address
DR. W. GROVE DEAL,
je17-1m Alameda, or San Francisco.

CIRCULAR.

THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO,

WILL BE HELD IN THAT CITY IN SEPTEMBER next, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 1st, and continuing open at least fifteen days.

The present Directory of the Institute, with the light of experience shed before them by the efforts of their predecessors, and with the precedent already set establishing the fact, beyond a doubt, that an Industrial Exhibition can be gotten up in this city and conducted to a successful termination, enter upon the task before them with buoyant hopes and bright anticipations, entirely free from all apprehensions of failure in this, the second effort of the Institute. While it will be the constant aim of the members of the new Board to imitate the example of those of the old in their zeal, energy and harmonious action, it will be their steady care to avoid, if possible, any errors which experience may have detected in the working operations of the system before adopted; hoping thereby to enlist the hearty co-operation of all who may desire to become contributors to the display, and to secure the approving smiles and generous patronage of an appreciative public.

The advantages which have accrued from our first Exhibition, are so numerous and obvious, as to have secured already to its projectors, and those who aided them in the enterprise, the hearty thanks and commendations of all who feel an interest in the progress and welfare of our State. The Exhibition presented in a tangible form unmistakable evidences of the rapid strides which had been and were still being made in the development of the Mechanical, Agricultural and Mineral resources of our youthful State. It tended to the dissemination of correct information concerning our immense natural resources, and awakened in the minds of the ingenious new ideas concerning their development. The exhibit of what had been done, pointed out so plainly what still remained to be accomplished, that a spirit of emulation was at once aroused among all classes of the community, and latent talents were aroused and directed to channels of usefulness before unthought of. All this must result in immeasurable benefits, and when its record is read abroad—establishing, as it must, in the minds of all who are open to conviction, the fact that California presents such advantages as are nowhere else to be found, not only to the operative workman of every pursuit, but to him who seeks the safe investment of capital in any legitimate channel—it must have the tendency to bring to our shores an increasing immigration, which is at present our great and only want.

It is earnestly hoped that the coming Fair will in no wise fall short of the attractiveness of the last; but that, on the contrary, a marked improvement will be visible in every department; and to that end, a cordial invitation is extended for an exhibit of the products of every branch of industry, embracing works of art of every description, inventions of every kind, choice specimens of ingenuity and skill, the delicate and beautiful handiwork of women, useful labor-saving machines, implements of mining and husbandry, new models of machinery, the products of the quarry and the mine, of the hot-house, the orchard, the vineyard, the garden and the field—in short, whatever nature or art can contribute, curiosity discover, or ingenuity devise.

Importers and dealers are cordially invited to participate in the Fair, by exhibiting whatever is calculated to excite interest or extend information in regard to useful improvements.

Persons throughout the State and adjacent Territories are requested to communicate such facts relative to the natural resources and facilities for industrial pursuits in their respective districts, as may be deemed by them important; also, to give reliable information concerning the geology and mineralogy of their particular localities; and a committee of practical and scientific men will be appointed to prepare a report based upon the information thus derived. We cordially invite the co-operation of all classes, believing that ALL are interested in making this an Exhibition worthy of general notice and admiration.

Medals and Diplomas will be awarded to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of distinction, and we intend that the strictest impartiality and fairness shall be observed in the appointment of Judges and the distributors of awards.

The State Horticultural Society has determined to hold its second Annual Exhibition in connection with that of the Mechanics' Institute, (as their circulars will announce,) sharing the responsibilities and benefits of the enterprise; and it is earnestly hoped that their members and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, will aid with their presence and contributions, an Exhibition which, if successful, must prove a source of pride and satisfaction to every citizen of the State, and an accelerating influence upon its already rapid progress.

The California Steam Navigation Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other transportation companies, have generously offered to carry articles intended for the Fair free of charge; and all such which may be forwarded should be labeled, "For the Industrial Fair," and addressed to "H. F. Williams, Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco."

San Francisco, 17th April, 1858.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
Of the Second Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute of the City of San Francisco.

1. The Pavilion will be ready for the reception of contributions on the 16th day of August, and will continue open for that purpose until Tuesday, the 31st day of that month. The Exhibition will be open to the public on Wednesday, the first day of September.

2. When articles are entered, a check for the same will be given, which must be presented when the articles are returned.

3. The name of every article should be attached to it, with a description pointing out its merits and uses—whether a new invention or an improvement upon an old one—and whether imported or manufactured in the State.

4. Articles intended for sale should be labeled accordingly, but cannot be removed until the close of the Exhibition, except by the written permission of the Executive Committee.

5. Light, fancy or perishable articles will be received and may be removed at any time during the Exhibition, with the consent of the Executive Committee.

6. Proof of origin must be given when required.

7. The several Committees of Judges will be appointed on the first day of the Fair, and reports will be expected from them at the end of the first week, that the awards may be prepared for distribution by the Executive Committee at the close of the Exhibition.

8. The morning of each day, until nine o'clock, will be appropriated to the Judges, and visitors will not be admitted during that time.

9. In case of misunderstanding, application may be made to the Executive Committee, who will at all times be in attendance.

10. Steam power will be provided, that machinery of all kinds may be seen in actual operation, and every facility will be given to exhibit all working machinery to the best advantage.

11. All articles deposited will be at the risk of the owners, who are invited to be present during the hours of Exhibition. In the intervals of the exhibition, efficient measures will be taken to protect property.

12. It is desired that articles should be presented early, that they may properly appear upon the catalogue, and should they arrive from a distance before the rooms are in readiness, they will be stored free of charge.

13. Owners or agents offering goods for exhibition will be furnished with tickets gratis, but such tickets will in no case be transferable

14. A separate apartment will be reserved for the exhibition of imported articles.

15. A Juvenile Department will be opened for the exhibition of youthful contributors, that their productions may not be brought into unequal competition with those of more mature years and experience.

16. Persons intending to take part in the Exhibition, are earnestly requested to make known their intention at the earliest practicable period—stating the kind of article or articles they intend exhibiting, and the probable amount of space required.

17. For further information, address H. F. Williams, Corresponding Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

JOHN SIME, B. H. FREEMAN,
DANIEL VAN PELT, H. McNALLY,
H. F. WILLIAMS, J. D. PIERSON,
P. B. DEXTER, A. B. PHELPS,
J. E. KINKAID, J. N. RISDON,
PETER DONAHUE, THOS. TENNENT,
Executive Committee.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The government expenditure for the year is authorized at $80,000,000, and the new fiscal year opens with no money in the treasury, or not more than $5,000,000 balance, which it is deemed necessary to keep on hand at all times in order to operate the treasury. The largest receipts of the treasury in any one year were in 1857, amounting to $68,965,000, and the expenditure was $65,032,559, showing a surplus of $3,932,441; but there was paid off $6,242,027 of the public debt; and after the close of the fiscal year the Secretary continued to relieve the market by redeeming or paying off about $4,000,000, leaving but $25,000,000 due at the close of the present year 1857, but the treasury empty. The progress of government receipts and expenditures is seen in the following table of receipts and expenditures at three periods:

	Customs.	Lands.	Total.	Expenditure.
1840	$18,499,502	3,292,285	19,442,646	24,189,920
1850	39,668,656	1,859,894	43,592,889	37,165,990
1857	63,875,905	3,829,486	68,965,312	65,032,560

Under the stimulous of the gold excitement and the short crops of Europe, in the last few years, the return imports into the country in exchange for produce and gold sent out, have annually enhanced the customs' receipts, fostering those expenses which have now become so exhorbitant, while the revenue threatens to decline. It is no doubt the case that the imports into the country must always bear a proportion to the exports of produce and gold, since the latter has become a staple export, and as a consequence all the returns must be in dutiable goods, since the produce is not given away. In the year 1857 the exports were as follows:

	1857.	1850.
Products of the sea and forest	$18,439,355	10,267,321
" animals	16,786,458	10,549,383
Vegetable food	58,333,176	15,822,378
Manufactures	26,847,924	11,327,380
Other articles	6,718,069	4,990,187
Cotton	131.375,859	71,984,616
Tobacco	20,260,772	9,951,023
Gold	60,078,352	2,046,679
Total	338,985,065	136,946,912
Dutiable imports	283,569,188	148.051,575
Duties	63,875,915	39,668,686

There resulted from these exports a return of $53.345,336 of free articles, mostly tea and coffee, and $283,569,188 of dutiable imports, which gave $63,875,905 of duties. The increased imports were due mostly to vegetable food, gold, and cotton. The former is not likely to resume its magnitude again for the present, seeing that the crops abroad are nearly equal to their wants. The exports of cotton are less by reason of lower price, and the diminished action of business causes gold to be a drug abroad. Hence all the elements of renewed imports are diminished, while the rate of duties on the returns are lessened. The government duties are, therefore, not likely to exceed, if they reach, $50,000,000. At the same time the break down in certain land speculations, leaving great quantities for sale in the hands of individuals and private speculators, will lessen the government receipts from that quarter, and it is not unlikely that the revenue will be within $50,000,000, while the expenditure will approach $90,000,000, involving loans of $40,000,000 for the coming year, of which a portion will no doubt be obtained abroad.—*U. S. Econ.*

PRIVATE versus CORPORATE MANUFACTURING.

We recently had occasion, in relation to the exposures of the Lawrence Investigating Committee, to remark upon the disadvantages which manufacturing by corporations suffered, in comparison with private enterprize. The same view has been well developed by Mr. E. B. Bigelow, of Boston, in a pamphlet "On the Depressed Condition of the Manufactures of Massachusetts." He shows generally that both in France and England, where private enterprize has superseded the corporate system, that the trade has progressed more than in Massachusetts, and that the same result is manifest in New England, since the private works of Rhode Island are eminently prosperous, amidst the ruin of Massachusetts corporations. Mr. Bigelow gives numerous illustrations of the great success of individuals in England. Among others, Blackburn, who could only write to sign his name. He began life as a factory operative. In 1833, at 45 years of age, he undertook manufacturing in a small way on his own account, and gradually extended his operations until he became the owner of several large mills, and was reputed to be worth half a million pounds sterling. Mr. Titus Salt, by the manufacture of worsted goods, has, within 25 years, risen from humble circumstances, until he has become the owner of an establishment near Bradford, comprising a floor area for machinery of about twelve acres; and for the accommodation of his operatives, 600 dwelling-houses. This vast concern contains within itself the means of preparing the raw materials used, and manufacturing 30,000 yards of alpacca or mixed cloths per day. In contrast with the disasters of such concerns as the Bay State, Mr. Bigelow refers to the wealthy house of the Spragues, of Rhode Island, which is, at this very moment of "depression," starting a new mill of 50,000 spindles. The private manufacturer, secure in his position, seizes the moment when labor, materials, and machinery are low, to extend his operations. At the same time the corporations are inevitably made to feel the general despondency, and some of them are actually struggling for existence. The corporations only enjoy similar resources for extension at times when business is encouraging, and there is a general disposition to invest in manufacturing stock; at such times all their purchases and new constructions must be made at the highest cost, and their new works must be put in operation with wages at the highest figure. These circumstances are recognizable in all directions, and the individual manufacturers have encountered no more serious evils than what arise from the overshadowing influence of reckless corporate agents, who disturb the market for raw material on one hand, while they ruin the goods market on the other, bid up the price of money, and injure the general credit of the trade.

It is not alone in factories that the corporate system is going out of repute. Banking also is fast passing into private hands. The economical application of money to the wants of the actual business men who are the customers of the private banker, is found to be far preferable to the use of the funds of third parties, by a board of directors, themselves borrowers, and frequently speculators and userers, who are called to decide upon the application of other borrowers. The system is found to be at least irksome and cumbersome, rather than agreeable and facile. It is expensive, if not fraudulent, and no longer adequate to the prompt action of railroad and telegraph days. A quarter of a century since, when goods were purchased once in six months, and capital was scarce and moved but very slowly, it might answer to have two discount days in a week, with a lofty and magnificent board of directors, to approach humbly on the previous day, by a sealed application through the cashier, with the proper names attached, and then wait until the bank clerks spread the rumor whether the god Midas, behind the green door, like the Chinese idol behind the yellow curtain, had assented or dissented. The times now are changed. Railroads and telegraphs have made daily orders for goods from the most distant points possible. All capital has become more active, turning over six times where it formerly did once, and the private banker, always at his desk ready to understand every reply at once to every demand, is far preferable.—*U. S. Econ.*

ACCUMULATION OF SPECIE IN BANKS.

The Banks of London, Paris and the four principal American cities, held, May 13th, $231,509,906 in specie, against $86,743,800 in October last. The *U. S. Economist* says that:

"Since May 13th redistribution has probably taken place to some extent, although in usual years accumulation goes on at, or to all, the great financial centers until the new harvests come in. The whole accumulation since October has been $144,800,000, or three years produce of California. (The editor of the *Economist* here greatly underrates the gold product of California. Since 1852 it has been fully $70,000,000 per annum. *Ed. Mercantile Gazette.*) The accumulation in France has been greater and more steady than ever before. It is a fact that in the last six years France has absorbed more of the precious metals than any other country. It is true that she has parted with much silver, but she has absorbed more gold. This fact indicates, according to the well known law of money, that France is the richest country in actual wealth—not that specie of itself is wealth, but because the most affluent country commands the most specie. It is generally supposed that money goes where the rate of interest is the highest. This is a mistake. The rate of interest is always highest where money is not present. In California and the Western States money ranges 10@20 per cent, against 3@6 per cent in New York at this time; but the current of money is towards New York. In the same manner money flows from New York to Europe, and concentrates in the wealthiest places. The reason is that when capital is the most abundant it works for the least profits, and brings all the world in debt to it. The development of wealth in France of late years has been very great, and the chances are that should peace be preserved the rapid accumulation of capital there will have a great influence upon the operations of the country with which she deals. The extent of country and numbers of her people, working under a gradually relaxing commercial system, with immense resources, open up a brilliant immediate future."

WINE CROP OF AUSTRIA.

The culture of the vine in Austria is second in rank only to that of France, notwithstanding which, with the exception of some of the finest Hungarian wines, the Austrian products are nearly unknown to the general markets. The annual product is about 41,110,528 *ohms*, of 36 gallons each.

In the French wine districts the grape disease is said to be renewing its ravages, although in but few localities, and may be controlled by the application of sulphur. The demand for consumption has been more active in Bercy. In Bordelais the fine promise of the crops keeps down the price. The promise is also good in Beaume, Macon, and Burgundy. The prices of old wines are very firm. In Paris, however, the prices are lower.—*U. S. Econ.*

WHAT ARE YOU LIVING FOR?—A pastor walking out recently, met a little girl belonging to his flock. As they walked on together he spoke to her of her studies, and was pleased to find her manifest an interest amounting almost to enthusiasm, in the cultivation of her mind. "But why, Ellie," asked the pastor, "are you so anxious to succeed in your studies?" What do you mean to do with your education after it is finished?"

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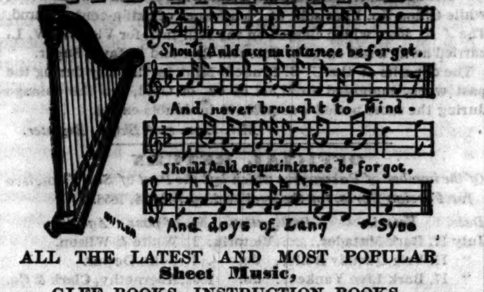

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